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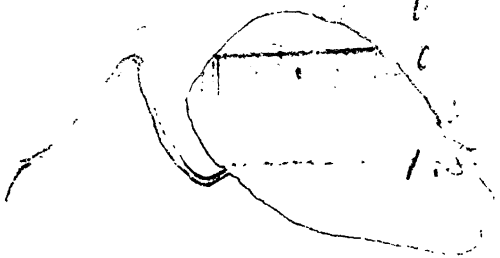
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HARVARD

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

BY

R. F. LEIGHTON, A.M.,

MASTER MELROSE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOURTH EDITION.

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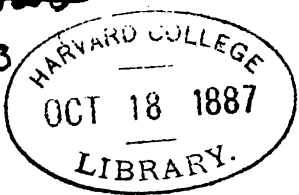
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P R E F A C E.

THE following questions make a complete set of the Examination Papers (except on the subject of Geometry) which have been used for admission to Harvard College since 1860. No papers on Geometry are given previous to 1866, as the requisites for admission to that department were changed in that year. The papers on Trigonometry previous to 1871 are for examination for advanced standing; since then, for admission to Course II.

These papers will furnish an excellent series of questions on Modern, Physical, and Ancient Geography; Grecian and Roman History; Arithmetic and Algebra; Plane and Solid Geometry; Logarithms and Trigonometry; Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition; Physics and Mechanics. They have been collected and published in this form for the convenience of teachers and classes in high schools, and especially for pupils preparing for college.

The papers for admission used hereafter, at the annual examinations in June and September, will be added every year to this volume.

MELROSE, MASS., March, 1873.

NOTE.

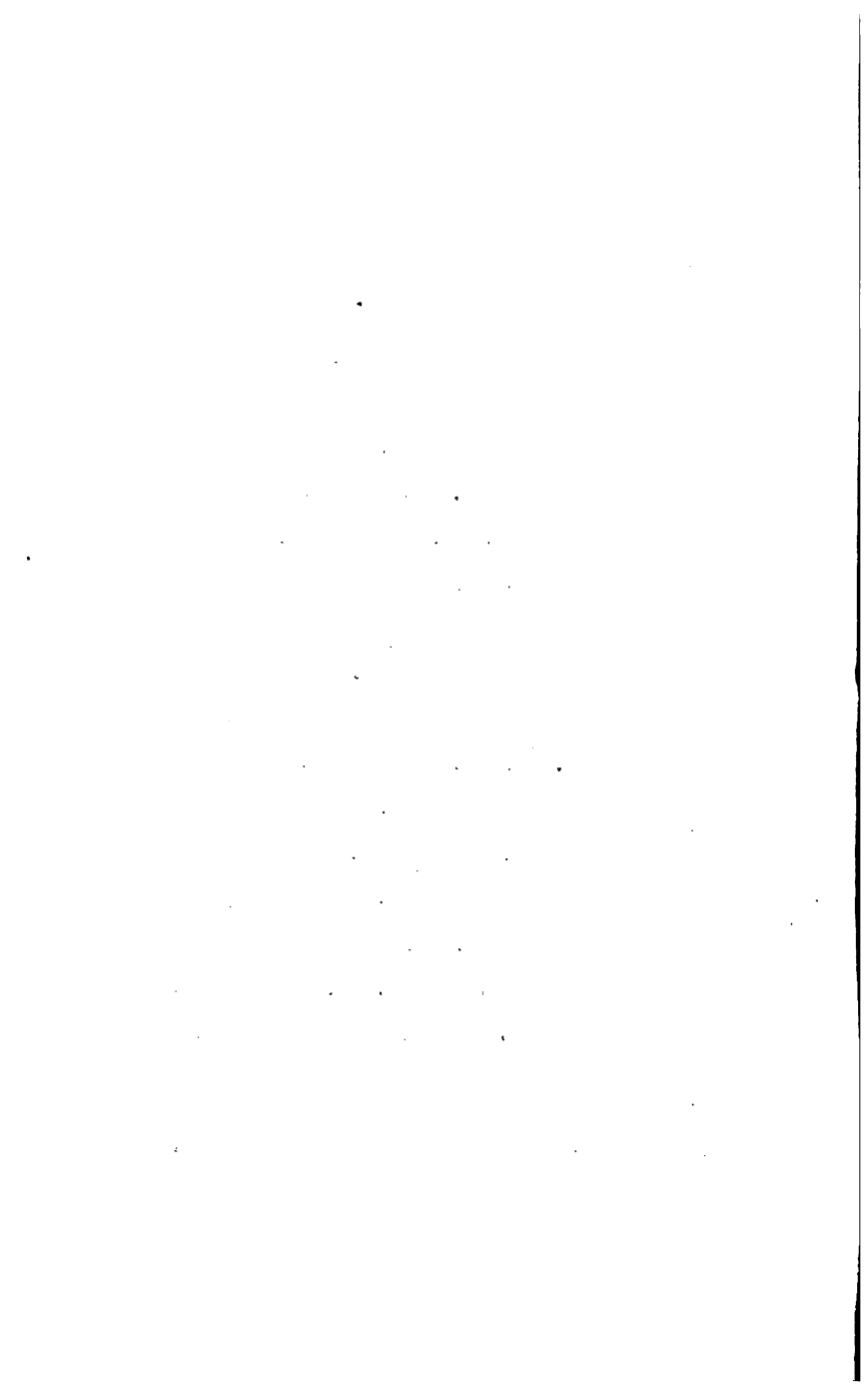
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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

I.

1. MENTION the principal nations that flourished before the Greeks. 2. What was the extent of Greece as compared with the territories of those nations? 3. What were the earliest governments among the Greeks? Mention the other forms of government which were afterwards adopted. 4. Mention the principal periods in Grecian history. 5. Give some account of Lycurgus; of Solon. 6. Mention the principal events in the Persian wars; mention some of the most distinguished persons engaged in them. 7. What causes led to the Peloponnesian War? Mention the principal events; the principal persons; the duration; the result of this war. 8. State what you know of the condition of Greece in the period following the Peloponnesian War. 9. State what you know of the history of Thebes. 10. State briefly what you know of the relations between Macedonia and Greece in the time of Philip and Alexander. 11. When, and by whom, was Greece subjected to Rome? 12. Give some account of the foundation of Rome, and its first form of government. 13. What revolution put an end to the first government? and what government succeeded it? 14. Mention some of the early

Italian conquests of the Romans. 15. State some of the principal events in the Punic wars, and what was their conclusion. 16. State what you know of Catiline; at what period he lived; what political transactions he was engaged in; who were his most distinguished contemporaries; what became of him. 17. Give some account of the leaders in the Civil Wars. 18. Mention the circumstances of the death of Julius Cæsar. 19. What events followed his death? How, and by whom, were the civil conflicts composed?

II.

1. Name the following persons in proper historical order, and mention something that is recorded of each: Codrus, Flaminius, Lysander, Mardonius, Marius, Pyrrhus, Regulus, Socrates, Themistocles. 2. State briefly the origin of the First Punic War. 3. Give some account of Pericles, and what he did for Athens. 4. What famous battles were fought in Bœotia? 5. Give some account of Hannibal. 6. Who was Cleopatra? 7. Describe the battle of Pharsalia? 8. Name the first six Cæsars. 9. What is meant by the Heroic Age?

III.

1. Name the following persons in proper historical order, mentioning to what nation each belonged, and for what he was noted: Aristides, Cincinnatus, Draco, Epaminondas, Fabius, Pericles, Pompey, Solon, Sylla, Trajan. 2. Name the three persons whom you consider most noted in Grecian history; and state very briefly what each did. 3. Three in Roman history, in like manner. 4. What was the occasion of the First Persian War? 5. Describe the battle of Marathon; of Arbela. 6. Who were the kings of Rome? 7. State all you know of Jugurtha.

IV.

1. Give an account of the first invasion of Greece by the Persians. Tell when it occurred, what was the cause of it, what forces were employed, both of ships and men, what generals were engaged, and every other particular you remember. 2. Describe the Second Punic War in the same way. 3. Name "the twelve Cæsars" in the order of their reigns. 4. In what year was Julius assassinated? 5. When did Constantine become emperor?

V.

1. What were the principal countries known to the ancients? 2. Describe the situation of Palestine; of Phœnicia; of Egypt. 3. What were the principal divisions of Asia Minor? By whom was Asia Minor colonized? 4. Describe the situation of Greece; mention some of the most important mountains, rivers, plains, gulfs, seas. 5. Mention the principal divisions of Greece; give the names and situation of the most celebrated cities. 6. What countries were comprised in Greece proper? in Peloponnesus? What were the principal Greek islands? 7. Describe the situation of Italy. What countries were comprised in Italy proper? 8. Where was Rome? on what hills was it built? Mention some of the other principal cities of Italy; the principal islands. 9. Describe the Mediterranean Sea; its shape; its extent. Mention the principal ancient nations that inhabited its shores.

VI.

1. Describe Sicily. 2. What were the principal cities of Greece? 3. What countries in Africa? 4. What rivers in Cisalpine Gaul? 5. Where was Illyricum? Arca-

dia ? the river Thermodon ? 6. Draw, on half a page, an outline map of Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia Minor, especially of their sea-coasts ; or, if you cannot draw, name the seas of the ancient world, and all the islands in each of them.

VII.

1. Describe Egypt. 2. What were the principal cities of Asia Minor, and for what was each noted ? 3. What mountains in and around Thessaly ? What in Peloponnesus ? 4. Where was Colchis ? Mount Ararat ? the river Strymon ? Tyre ? 5. Draw an outline of the coasts of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, with the principal islands ; and give the ancient names of the countries and rivers in the regions now occupied by Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, and Great Britain.

VIII.

1. Where was Colchis ? 2. Name the countries of Greece proper. 3. What mountains in Bœotia ? 4. What was its capital ? 5. What other noted places in Bœotia ? 6. Draw a map about two inches in breadth representing the Peloponnesus, with the divisions and cities marked. 7. Describe Spain. 8. What was the former name of Saragossa ? 9. What river between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul ? 10. What Roman roads do you remember ?

IX.

1. What mountain ranges enclose the Mississippi Valley ? Describe the Mississippi River and its tributaries, giving the source and direction of each. 2. Describe Chesapeake Bay and the rivers which run into it. 3. De-

scribe the Alps. Give the name, course, and exit of each of the great rivers which rise in them. 4. State the divisions, in the order of their situation, belonging to the Peloponnesus, with the position of five principal towns. 5. Give the history and geography of the battle of Marathon. 6. Who was (or were) victorious, and over whom, at (1) Salamis; (2) Plataea; (3) Mantinea; (4) Chæronea; (5) Arbela; (6) the Caudine Forks; (7) Zama; (8) Actium? 7. Name the principal events in the life of Julius Cæsar, and such dates as you can call to mind. 8. Name the Twelve Cæsars, so called. Also the Five Good Emperors, sometimes so called. 9. Themistocles. 10. Describe the administration and policy of Pericles. 11. Give an account of the Athenian expedition to Sicily.

X.

1. Athens and Sparta; compare and contrast them. 2. The death of Socrates. 3. Give the position of the following places, and tell what has made them famous: (1) Marathon; (2) Salamis; (3) Plataea; (4) Mantinea; (5) Arbela; (6) Chæronea; (7) Pydna. 4. Who gained and who lost the battles fought at the following places: (1) Cannæ? (2) Zama? (3) Pharsalia? (4) Philippi? (5) Actium? 5. Greenwich is in longitude 0° , and in north latitude $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$: what are the longitude and latitude of the spot on the earth's surface opposite, or antipodal, to Greenwich? 6. Describe or bound the basin of the Mississippi River. 7. The institutions of Lycurgus and the laws of Solon. 8. The chief ties which bound together the Grecian world. 9. Epaminondas. 10. Give the chief rivers of France, with their ancient names.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

II

1. Give the general course of (1) the Nile; (2) the Rhine; (3) the Danube; (4) the Elbe; (5) the Volga; (6) the Dnieper; (7) the R. Dniester; (8) the Amazon. 2. Name the number of degrees representing the greatest possible longitude? (3) 3. Give, in degrees, the greatest latitude which is the greater, a degree of latitude or a degree of longitude? 4. Give, in degrees, the distance of the North Pole from the Equator? 5. Which way from the north pole are London and New York? 6. What island near the Cape of Good Hope is named by the Indians of Capricorn? 3. Which of the Mediterranean islands preserve substantially their original names? 4. What are the modern names of (1) Euboea? (2) Macedonia? (3) Eboracum? (4) Euboea? (5) Carthage? (6) the Iberus? (7) the Padus? (8) the Aegae? (9) the Sappho? (10) the Syracuse; (4) the death of Antony or the death of Cicero? (5) the fall of Corinth or the fall of Jerusalem? 8. Describe the city of Athens. 9. Contrast the empire, government, and policy of Athens with those of Sparta, giving such instances and illustrations as may occur to you.

XII.

1. (1) What are the principal river basins of France? (2) Give the general course of the rivers. (3) Through

what waters must you pass in going from London to Canton? 2. The latitude of Boston is about 42° N.; its longitude is about 71° W. (1) What city in Europe has nearly the same latitude? (2) and what are the latitude and longitude of the point opposite, or antipodal, to Boston? 3. Point out the principal divisions, rivers, and mountains of Ancient Italy, by means of an outline map, or not, as you please. 4. Where is (1) Mount Athos? (2) Thermopylæ? (3) Artemisium? (4) Salamis? (5) Plataea? (6) Mycale? With the geography of each place, mention some event connected with the history of the place. 5. Name the important battles in the Second Punic War. 6. Give a particular account of the legislation of Lycurgus, Solon, and Cleisthenes.

XIII.

1. Which way from Athens to (1) Corinth; to (2) Marathon; to (3) Delos; to (4) Thermopylæ; to (5) the Hellespont; to (6) Crete: from Rome to (7) Carthage; to (8) Carthago Nova; to (9) Cannæ; to (10) Neapolis; to (11) Tarentum; to (12) Verona; to (13) Massilia; to (14) Lugdunum; to (15) the Baleares; to (16) Gades? 2. Three statesmen: (1) Themistocles; (2) Pericles; (3) Epaminondas. 3. The expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and the retreat of the Ten Thousand. 4. The chief events in the life of Julius Cæsar. 5. The rivers of Virginia, — describe them. 6. The principal English colonies; name and situation. 7. Give a brief account of the reforms of Cleisthenes. 8. The Persian invasions, and the principal battles in each, — a short sketch. 9. After these invasions the war languished for several years, until it was finally closed by the Peace of Cimon: what can you relate of the times of that peace? Compare the Peace of Cimon with that of Antalcidas, stating the time and circumstances of the lat-

ter. 10. Compare Athens and Sparta. What were the causes and results of the Peloponnesian War? 11. Give some account of Philip of Macedon and of Alexander, and compare the two. 12. The geographical position and configuration of Greece.

XIV.

1. Give a sketch of the life of Themistocles. 2. Describe the battle of Plataea. 3. Describe the administration of Pericles, and illustrate it by events. 4. Write an account of the Sicilian expedition. 5. Give the geographical position of Byzantium, Dyrrachium, Aquileia, Tarentum, Saguntum, Cannae, Massilia, Eboracum. 6. What is the difference between a parallel and a meridian? How far, in degrees, is each polar circle from its pole? What is the greatest possible latitude? longitude? 7. The basin of a river is the entire area or territory watered or drained by the river and all its branches: what European states lie, wholly or in part, in the basin of the Rhine, and what States of our Union are, wholly or in part, in the basin of the Mississippi? 8. Name a fact in the history of each of the following places, and give the situation of each: Marathon, Salamis, Plataea, Mantinea, Chæronea, Arbela, Cannae, Syracuse, Zama, Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium. 9. What most notable service was rendered to his country by Leonidas, Thrasybulus, Marius, Demosthenes, Cicero?

XV.

1. Where were Corinth, Thessalonica, Philippi, Ephesus, Sardis? 2. Four important ancient battles: two from Grecian and two from Roman history. Name the victorious and the vanquished party, and show the importance of the battles. 3. The expedition of the Younger Cyrus against

Persia, and that of Alexander. 4. The position of the Alps and the Apennines ; the rivers that rise in them. 5. Any four English colonies ; the chief Spanish colony ; the great French dependency in Africa. To what power do the Azores belong ? 6. Where are Batavia, Van Diemen's Land, New Orleans, San Francisco ? What historical inferences do you draw from their names ? 7. The statesmanship of Themistocles. 8. The Athenian power at the beginning and at the end of the Peloponnesian War. 9. The Athenian and the Spartan polity, character, influence.

XVI.

1. Give the latitude of the tropics and of the polar circles. What makes them good boundaries for zones ? Define *arctic* and *antarctic* according to their *derivation*. 2. The longitude of St. Petersburg is 30° east from Greenwich : give the longitude of two places, one 120° east, and the other 120° west, from St. Petersburg. 3. What is meant in geography by *watershed* and *basin* ? What is the relation of the Po to the Alps and Apennines, and of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains and Alleghanies ? 4. Point out four towns in this country named after foreign towns, and give the situation of the former and of the latter. 5. Candia : its situation and ancient name. Mont Blanc : in what country is it ? 6. Waterloo, Sebastopol, Gettysburg, Sadowa : where ? 7. Saguntum, the Trebia, Lake Trasimenus, Cannæ, Zama : geographically and historically. 8. The Rubicon, Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium : geographically and historically. 9. The Acropolis of Athens. 10. Where is Syracuse ? Give an account of the failure of the Athenian expedition to Sicily. 11. What revolutions took place in the government of Athens between 477 and 403 B. C. ? By whom were they effected ?

12. The character of Cimon. 13. Give the history of Plataea. 14. In what year of the Peloponnesian War was the battle of Amphipolis? What were its consequences? Who was the victor? Where was Amphipolis?

XVII.

1. Themistocles, Pericles, Thrasybulus. What, *in brief*, did these men severally do for Athens, and when? 2. Give the situation of Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, Sphacteria, Syracuse, Ægos-potami, Leuctra, Arbela; and tell who won and who lost there. 3. Give the position of the cities (or some of them) to which St. Paul's Epistles were directly sent. 4. With what seas are the mountains of Switzerland connected by rivers? 5. Which of the United States lie in the basin of the Mississippi River? 6. Name and place *three* of the highest mountains in the world. Knowing the height of a mountain in feet, with what divisor will you reduce the height to miles? 7. The sculptor Pheidias (Phidias). 8. The first meeting of the Peloponnesian Confederacy at Sparta (B. C. 432) just before the great war. 9. The Roman Comitia. 10. Julius Cæsar in Spain.

XVIII.

1. Bound the *basin* of the Po, of the Mississippi, of the St. Lawrence. 2. Name the chief rivers of Ancient Gaul and Modern France. Is France larger or smaller than Transalpine Gaul? What are the two principal rivers that rise in the Alps? Where is Mont Blanc? 3. Where is the source of the Danube? of the Volga? of the Ganges? of the Amazon? 4. Describe the route of the Ten Thousand, or lay it down on a map. 5. Leonidas, Pausanias, Lysander. 6. Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium: geographically and histor-

ically. 7. Supply the two names left blank in the following passage from the Oration for the Manilian Law: "Non dicam duas urbes potentissimas, *Carthaginem* et *Numantiam* ab eodem ——— esse deletas; non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque esse visum, ut in uno ——— spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum *Jugurtha*, idem cum *Cimbris*, idem cum *Teutonis* bellum administraret." Who was Jugurtha? Where was Numantia? 8. Compare Athens with Sparta. 9. Pericles: the man and his policy.

XIX.

1. From Cæsar: "Gallos ab Aquitanis *Garumna* flumen, a Belgis *Matrona* et *Sequana* dividit." "Aquitania a *Garumna* flumine ad *Pyrenæos* montes et eam partem *Oceani*, quæ est ad *Hispaniam*, pertinet." Translate these passages. Bound Aquitania, describing geographical positions (where names are in italics), and giving modern names. (You may, if you choose, substitute a *map* for the *description*.) 2. From Cæsar: "Undique loci natura Helvetii continentur; una ex parte flumine *Rheno*, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte *monte Jura* altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios: tertia *lacu Lemanno* et *flumine Rhodano* qui *Provinciam* nostram ab Helvetiis dividit." Deal with this as with the preceding. 3. From Virgil:

- (1) "Quin Decios Drusosque procul, sævumque securi
Adspice Torquatum, et referentem signa *Camillum*:"
- (2) "Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis *Gracchi* genus, aut *geminos*, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem *Libyæ*?"

Translate and explain. 4. Cicero enumerates the wars in which *Pompeius* had distinguished himself; among them, bellum "*Hispaniense*," bellum "*servile*," bellum "*navale*."

Explain. 5. The expedition of the younger Cyrus against Persia, and that of Alexander: compare them. 6. Describe Athens. 7. Name in proper order the chief events of the Peloponnesian War, giving the geographical positions.

Summary. XX. *Home.* *Logarithms*

1. Where were Corinth, Thebes, Ephesus, Tarentum, Massilia, Saguntum? Where were the Pyrenæi Montes? What sea on the east of Græcia? What large islands near Italia? What large gulf in the south of Italia? Name the chief rivers of Hispania.
2. Cicero enumerates the wars in which *Pompeius* had distinguished himself; among them bellum "*Hispaniense*," bellum "*servile*," bellum "*navale*." Explain.
3. Three important battles in Grecian history;—name the victorious and the vanquished party, and show the importance of the battles.
4. The expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Persia.
5. The siege of Syracuse.
6. The Athenian power at the beginning, and at the end, of the Peloponnesian War. How long did the war last?
7. The first secession of the Plebs: *a 494.* date, cause, and result.
8. The important battles of the Second Punic War; the commanders and victors in each.
9. The Gracchi, and their attempts at reform.

XXI.

1. From Cæsar: "Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, *Geneva*." "A lacu *Lemanno*, qui in flumen *Rhodanum* influit, ad montem *Juram* fossam perduxit." "Flumen est *Arar*, quod per fines *Æduorum* et *Sequanorum* in *Rhodanum* influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit." Translate these passages. Describe the geographical

situation of the places, etc., italicized, and give the modern names. What important town is at the junction of what were the Rhodanus and the Arar? 2. From Cicero: "*Pompeius nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Sici-
liam adiit, Africam exploravit; inde Sardiniam cum classe
venit. Inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis
et Gallia Cisalpina præsidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis
item in oram Illyrici Maris et in Achaiam omnemque
Græciam navibus, Italiæ duo maria maximis classibus
firmissimisque præsidiis adornavit: ipse autem, ut a Brun-
disio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperi-
um populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit.*" Give a translation
and a geographical description. 3. Where were Argos,
Sparta, Salamis, Mt. Olympus, Mt. Ida, Sardis? What
gulfs are separated by the Isthmus of Corinth? Name the
chief rivers of Gallia, giving both ancient and modern
names. 4. Marathon, Thermopylæ, Plateæ, — geographi-
cally and historically. 5. Athens in the time of Pericles.
6. The Sicilian expedition. 7. Epaminondas, and the su-
premacy of Thebes. 8. Themistocles and Aristides. 9.
Philip of Macedon, and the battle of Chæronea.

XXII.

1. "Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbes huic imperio infestissimas, Carthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit æterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestæ atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur." Explain this passage

from Cicero by brief notes, without writing a translation of it. 2. From what places, etc., did the Bosporani, the Cyziceni, the Cretenses, the Rhodii, mentioned by Cicero, respectively derive their names? Where were those places? Where were Brundisium, Caieta, Cilicia? 3. Give the divisions of the Peloponnesus, with their relative position, and name a place in each. Connect historically Mantinea with Leuctra in Bœotia. 4. What, and where, were the chief settlements made outside of Greece by Greeks? Describe the great Sicilian expedition. 5. Point out and describe the main causes of the growth and decline of the Athenian power. 6. What were the relations at different times between the Persian kings and the Greeks?

XXIII.

1. Give a brief account of Cæsar's campaign against the Helvetii. Fix the position of the following: Lacus Lemanus, the Rhodanus, the Allobroges, the Arar, Geneva. What part did the Allobroges play in the Catilinarian conspiracy? 2. "Inde cum se in Italiam [Pompeius] recepisset, *duabus Hispaniis et Gallia Cisalpina* præsidiiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram *Illyrici Maris* et in *Achaiam* omnemque Græciam navibus, Italiæ *duo maria* maximis classibus firmissimisque præsidiiis adornavit; ipse autem, ut a *Brundisio* profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani *Ciliciam* adjunxit." Fix the position of the italicized provinces, towns, etc., without translating the passage. 3. Corinth, Philippi, Antioch, Sardis, Ephesus, Smyrna, — where situated? 4. Name the chief battles in which Greeks and Persians were engaged between 500 and 300 B. C. Fix the positions, give the dates, and show the importance of the several battles. 5. Name some of the chief islands belonging to

Greeks or settled by Greeks, and point out the situation of each. 6. The conquest of Greece by the Romans. Why were the Romans more successful than the Persians had been? 7. Themistocles and Pericles. 8. Pausanias and Lysander.

XXIV.

1. "Interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones *C. Gracchus*." (Cicero.) Translate and explain.
2. "Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnes *civiles dissensiones*, neque (solum) eas quas audistis, sed et has quas vosmetipsi meministis et vidistis." (Cicero.) Translate and explain.
3. "Majores vestri *cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Pcnis* bella gesserunt." (Cicero.) Translate and explain.
4. Brundisium, Caieta, Ostia, Gallia Cisalpina, Samos, Cilicia, Pontus (the country). (Cicero.) Give the position of each.
5. "Classes æratas, *Actia* bella,

Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere *Leucaten* (auroque), effulgere fluctus.

Regina in mediis patrio (vocat) agmina sistro,

- Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit *angues*." (Virgil.)
Translate and explain. 6. Olympia and the Olympic Games. The Olympiads. 7. Describe the battle of Marathon and the battle of Salamis. 8. The character, policy, and works of Pericles. 9. Name the principal events which mark the decline and fall of the Athenian power. 10. The most brilliant period and the most noted men in the history of Thebes. Mention *two* battles, give the geographical site of each, and date *one* of them. 11. Demosthenes. 12. Alexander's empire, and the kingdoms into which it broke up. Date his death.

XXV.

1. "Hæc (sc. *Italia*) genus acre virûm, Marsosque, pubem-
que Sabellam,
Adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos
Extulit; hæc *Decios, Marios*, magnosque *Camillos*,
Scipiadas duos bello, et te, maxime Cæsar." (Virgil)
2. "Nos, quorum majores *Antiochum* regem classe *Persenque*
superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis *Carthaginienses*
. . . . vicerunt, ii nullo in loco jam prædonibus pares esse
poteramus." (Cicero.) (It may be rendered, imperfectly,
by *even we*.)
3. "Ego enim sic existimo: *Maximo, Marcello*,
Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus, non solum
propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam, sæpius im-
peria mandata atque exercitus esse commissos." (Cicero.)
With this passage, take the following from Virgil:—

"Tu *Maximus* ille es,

Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem."

4. Describe the city of Athens.
5. Name and describe some important places and events which are associated with the rivalry between Athens and Sparta.
6. What were the causes of the fall of the Athenian power?
7. The first Darius and the last Darius: how were they connected with Grecian history?
8. Name some of the Greek islands, and give their situation, with anything memorable in their history.
9. The rise and fall of the Achæan League.
10. What Romans gained great victories over Greeks? when, and where?
11. Name the sections or provinces of the Peloponnesus, and point out places of historical importance. (Draw a map, if you choose.)

XXVI.

1. By a single map (or otherwise) illustrate the following quotations from Caesar, without writing a translation of them: *Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. — Sequanos a Provincia nostra Rhodanus dividit. — Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet.* Give the modern names of the rivers. 2. By means of a map, or a description in words, show the situation, relatively to Rome, of the Italian districts named in the following passage from one of Cicero's orations against Catiline, without writing a translation of the passage: *Video, cui Apulia sit attributa, qui habeat Etruriam, qui agrum Picenum, qui Gallicum, qui sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit.* 3. Write explanatory notes on the following lines from the prophecy of Anchises in the sixth book of the *Aeneid*:

Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho

Victor aget currum caesis insignis Achivis.

Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,

Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,

Ultus avos Trojae templa et temerata Minervae.

<p>4. Name (and date, as far as you can) the chief occasions which brought Greeks into contact with Persians. Give the situation of places. 5. Themistocles and Aristides. 6. The causes and results of the Peloponnesian War. 7. What objects</p>	<p>4. The Aryan settlement of Europe. 5. Forms of government in Greece. 6. Philip and Alexander; the results of the conquests of the latter. 7. The increase of the dominion of Rome during and in consequence of the Punic Wars. 8. The Claudian,</p>
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would an Athenian be most likely to point out to a stranger visiting Athens? Describe some of them. 8. Name some turning-points or critical periods in the history of Athens. What made them such?	Flavian, and "Good" emperors. Name them, and give some account of one emperor from each class. 9. Diocletian and Constantine.
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XXVII.

1. Cicero mentions, in his account of the depredations of the pirates, Cnidus, Colophon, Samos, Misenum. Where were they? 2. In what part of Gaul was the territory of the Aedui? that of the Sequani? that of the Arverni? that of the Treviri? Describe the course of the Rhodanus, the Arar, and the Rhenus, and give the modern names of these rivers. 3. Write explanatory notes on the following lines from the third book of the Aeneid:—

Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus.
 Bacchatamque jugis Naxon viridemque Donusam,
 Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aequor
 Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta consita terris.
 Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
 Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.

4. Name several of the rivers or mountains in Greece which are noted in mythology or history. 5. Name some places of historical interest in the Peloponnesus, and give the position of each.	4. Compare the geographical character of Greece with that of Italy. 5. B. C. 490, 480, 431–404, 334–323: to what events in the history of Greece do these dates point? 6. The relations of
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6. Represent by a map, or describe otherwise, the course of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and of that of Alexander of Macedon. 7. The Roman Conquest of Greece. 8. B. C. 490, 480, 431 - 404, 334 - 323 : to what events in the history of Greece do these dates point? 9. Give the situation of each of the following places, and connect an event with each: Marathon, Thermopylae, Plataea, Leuctra, Syracuse, Chaeronea.
- the Italian States to Rome. 7. The Roman civil wars. 8. The extent of the Roman Empire. 9. The English conquest of Britain.

MODERN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.

1. GIVE a physical description of Italy. 2. Define *plateau*, *delta*, *steppe*, *bight*, *lagoon*, *glacier*. What is the *profile* of a country? 3. How many degrees apart from each other are the two polar circles? ⁴⁶What is the breadth (in degrees) of the torrid zone? ⁵⁴What is the shortest distance in degrees of longitude between Madras (80° E. from Greenwich) and San Francisco ($122\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.)? 4. Describe the chief physical features of the State in which you live. 5. Describe the Andes, and one of the three great river systems of South America. 6. Name the rivers connected with the lakes of Switzerland and of Northern Italy, and give their source, ^{course}, and end. 7. The Vosges, the Jura, the Carpathians; Mt. Everest, Mt. Chimborazo, Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Mt. St. Elias. Give their position. 8. To what powers belong the Azores, Corsica, Malta, Heligoland, Algeria, Batavia, Manila, Sydney, Havana? 9. Constantinople, Alexandria, Gibraltar, New York, New Orleans, Hamburg, — show the convenience or importance of the position of each.

II.

1. What is meant by the terms "latitude" and "longitude"? 2. Give the approximate longitude, reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich, of London; ^{51 $\frac{1}{2}$} New York; Cape Horn; ^{67.20^W}the Cape of Good Hope; ^{16.38^E}Melbourne; ^{144.50^E}Shanghai; ^{131^E}the Sandwich Islands. 3. Name and give the position, with reference to the various countries, of the principal moun-

tain chains of Europe. 4. Name and give the position and direction of the principal mountain ranges of North and South America. 5. Describe the principal rivers of North America, giving an approximate statement of the position of their sources, the direction in which they run, and their lengths. 6. Describe the principal rivers of Europe, in the manner indicated in the preceding question. 7. Name the principal islands of the East Indies, and state to what political powers they belong. 8. Name the West India Islands, and state to what powers they belong. 9. Describe the position of France with reference to the adjacent countries, rivers, mountains, and seas. 10. What are the advantages of London with regard to its geographical position? of St. Louis? of Chicago? of San Francisco? 11. What are the principal exports of England? of the United States? of Russia? of Central America? 12. State approximately the population of the most important states of Europe.

III.

1. Where is Manilla? Through what waters and across what countries would you pass in travelling from Manilla to New York, (*a*) entirely by water, (*b*) partly by water and partly by land? 2. Explain what is meant by *latitude* and *longitude*. What is the longitude of the point in the northern hemisphere directly opposite Washington? (Assume longitude of Washington 77° W.) What is the latitude and longitude of the point in the southern hemisphere directly opposite Cambridge? The latitude of Cambridge is $42^{\circ} 23' N.$, the longitude $71^{\circ} 7' W.$ 3. Mention the different bodies of water surrounding the British Islands, and the rivers flowing into each. 4. Give as precisely as you can the position of the following mountains, and state,

where possible, to what range each belongs : — Washington ; St. Elias ; Hecla ; Elburz ; Pike's Peak ; Dwalagiri ; Chimborazo ; Shasta ; Orizaba. 5. Enumerate the States and Territories through or by which the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers flow. 6. State the principal conditions which determine the head of navigation on a river. Name the town or city at the head of navigation on two rivers in the United States, and on one in Europe. 7. State what you know about the Gulf Stream.

IV.

1. State as precisely as you can where the following rivers rise and empty, their general directions, and the countries or states which they cross or bound : — Amazon ; Rhine ; Connecticut ; Volga ; Indus ; Ohio ; Obi ; St. Lawrence. 2. Explain the terms *latitude* and *longitude*. Given the longitude of Melbourne as 145° E. when referred to Greenwich, what would be its longitude when referred to Washington ? (Washington lies 77° west of Greenwich.) 3. Describe the coast of Asia from Behring's Strait to the Strait of Malacca, mentioning the peninsulas, the seas, the mouths of important rivers, and the islands lying near the mainland. (Draw a map comprising these particulars, if you prefer.) 4. What is meant by the *snow line* ? Name some countries in which the snow line is very high. 5. Mention the principal islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and state to what political power each belongs. 6. Bound France, and give the name and position of four of its chief cities. 7. Name and give the position of the principal mountain ranges of North and South America. 8. Bound Pennsylvania. What mountains cross the State ? What are its principal rivers ? How does it rank with the other States as to area ? as to population ?

V.

1. What is the breadth of the north temperate zone in degrees? in miles? (2. What is the length of the longest day at the North Pole? at the Arctic Circle? at the Equator? Account for the differences.) 3. What countries of South America are on the Pacific coast? Which one has no coast line? 4. Through what waters would a vessel pass in sailing from Sevastopol to St. Petersburg? 5. In what zone does Australia principally lie? What is the chief river of Australia? What gulf on the north? What important islands and groups of islands to the north and east? 6. Give the position of the following cities as precisely as you can, naming in all cases the river or other body of water on or near which the city lies:—Cayenne, Constantinople, Detroit, Lyons, Madras, Omaha, Palermo, Para, Sitka, Zanzibar. 7. Bound Illinois. What is its capital? Give the name and position of three other important cities. What are its chief rivers, and in what direction do they flow? 8. Upon what three circumstances is the climate of any region chiefly dependent? 9. To what states or countries would you go for caoutchouc? coffee? olives? opium? pepper? rice? silk? sugar? tapioca? turpentine? 10. Write what you can about coral islands and reefs.

VI.

1. What is meant by the *relief* of a country? the *profile*? What are the principal features of relief in North America? 2. Bound the three principal river basins of South America. 3. In what direction are the Bahamas from the Bermudas? the Azores from Oporto? Honolulu from San Francisco? Pekin from Yedo? 4. Through or

near what countries, islands, important cities, and bodies of water does the Tropic of Cancer pass? 5. Name and give the situation of the English colonies in Africa. 6. Bound Italy. What is its largest city? Name its principal mountains and rivers. If there is anything peculiar about any of the rivers, mention and explain it. 7. Where are the following gulfs and bays:—Finland, Bothnia, Aden, Bengal, Lyons, Chesapeake? Name the important rivers, if any, which empty into each. 8. What are the principal productions and exports of Russia? France? Cuba? Japan? Peru? 9. How do the forms of government of the five principal nations of Europe differ? 10. Write what you can about the trade winds.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

I.

1. WHAT then? When¹ the Athenians and my [fellow] citizens² come,³ let us summon⁴ this man also, that we may consult⁵ together.⁶ 2. Cyrus said, "If you go⁷ now, when⁸ shall you be at home?"⁹ 3. O my country!¹⁰ O that all who inhabit¹¹ thee would love thee as I now do! 4. Not many days after this, Chares¹² came from Athens with¹³ a few¹⁴ ships; and immediately the Lacedæmonians and Athenians fought a naval battle.¹⁵ The Lacedæmonians were victorious,¹⁶ under the lead¹⁷ of Hegesandridas.¹⁸

1. ἐπειδάν. 2. πολίτης. 3. ἔρχομαι. 4. καλέω. 5. συμβουλευώ (mid.). 6. κοινῇ. 7. εἴμι. 8. πότε. 9. οἴκοι. 10. πατρίς. 11. οἰκέω. 12. Χάρης. 13. ἔχων. 14. ὀλίγος. 15. ναυμαχέω. 16. νικάω. 17. ἡγέομαι (gen. absol.). 18. Ἡγησανδρίδας.

II.

1. After these things, Pericles rose,¹ and thus spoke. 2. Do not obey² these most wicked men. 3. On the next³ day he gave them what he promised.⁴ 4. All the Greeks happened⁵ to be doing this. 5. Many fear lest these things should happen⁶ while Philip is king.⁷ 6. If these things were true,⁸ it would be still more terrible.⁹

1. ἀνίστημι. 2. πείθω. 3. ὑστεραίος. 4. ὑπισχνέομαι. 5. τυγχάνω with the participle. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. genitive absolute. 8. ἀληθής. 9. δεινός.

III.

1. Any one might justly¹ praise² him, not only for³ these things, but for what he did about⁴ the same time.⁵
 2. If you do⁶ what I just⁷ now told⁸ you, you will have all things which any one could wish.⁹ 3. O that¹⁰ these things had happened¹¹ as we wished!⁹ But since¹² we were unfortunate,¹³ let us do what the wisest of us shall command.¹⁴ 4. If these men had not perished,¹⁵ the city would have been saved¹⁶ and we should now be free.¹⁷

1. δικαίως. 2. ἐπαινέω. 3. ἐπί. 4. περί. 5. χρόνος. 6. ποιέω.
 7. ἄρτι. 8. φράζω. 9. βούλομαι. 10. εἴθε. 11. γίγνομαι.
 12. ἐπεὶ. 13. ἀτυχής. 14. κελεύω. 15. ἀπόλλυμι. 16. σώζω.
 17. ελεύθερος.

IV.

1. If I appear¹ to be wrong,² I will pay³ the penalty.
 2. If you should turn⁴ from evils, you would quickly⁵ become⁶ better. 3. I fear⁷ lest we have forgotten⁸ the road⁹ home.¹⁰ 4. If Philip had had this opinion,¹¹ — that it is difficult¹² to fight¹³ with the Athenians, — he would have done¹⁴ no one of the things which he has done.

1. δοκέω. 2. ἀδικέω. 3. δίκην δοῦναι. 4. ἀποτρέπομαι. 5. ἐν τάχει. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. δείδω. 8. ἐπιλανθάνομαι. 9. ὁδός. 10. οἶκαδε. 11. γνώμη. 12. χαλεπός. 13. πολεμέω. 14. πράσσω.

V.

1. Those who were looking¹ on feared² lest their friends³ should suffer⁴ anything. 2. They all said⁵ that the king⁶ had sent⁷ them, and that they wished⁸ to make an alliance⁹ with Cyrus. 3. If another shall come¹⁰ in his own name,¹¹ him ye will receive.¹² 4. When this had hap-

pened,¹³ all believed¹⁴ that an assembly¹⁵ would be summoned.¹⁶

1. θεάομαι (partic.). 2. φοβέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. πάσχω. 5. λέγω with *ὅτι*. 6. βασιλεύς. 7. πέμπω. 8. βούλομαι. 9. συμμαχέω. 10. ἔρχομαι. 11. ὄνομα. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. γίγνομαι. 14. οἶομαι. 15. ἐκκλησία. 16. συγκαλέω.

VI.

1. You would be approved,¹ should you appear² not to do those things which you would blame³ others for doing. 2. Swear⁴ by no⁵ god for the sake of⁶ money, not even⁷ if you are not about⁸ to violate⁹ your faith.¹⁰ 3. The king¹¹ said¹² that the messenger¹³ was not then present,¹⁴ and that, if he had been, these things would not have occurred.¹⁵ 4. Would that I had¹⁶ the wings¹⁷ of an eagle,¹⁸ that leaving¹⁹ the earth²⁰ I might be numbered²¹ among²² the stars!²³

1. εὐδοκίμew. 2. φαίνομαι. 3. ἐπιτιμάω. 4. ὀμνυμι. 5. μηδεῖς or ουδεῖς? 6. ἕνεκα. 7. μηδέ. 8. μέλλειν. 9. παραβαίνειν. 10. πίστις. 11. βασιλεύς. 12. λέγειν with *ὅτι*. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. πάρειμι. 15. γίγνομαι. 16. ἔχειν. 17. πτερόν. 18. αἰτός. 19. λείπω. 20. γῆ. 21. ἀριθμέω. 22. ἐν. 23. ἄστρον.

VII.

1. I tried¹ to show² him that³ he thought⁴ he was wise, but⁵ was not. 2. He says⁶ that these things happened⁷ while Cyrus¹⁹ was king.⁸ 3. Let no one believe⁹ that I now fear¹⁰ lest our state¹¹ be ruined.¹² 4. If these men were not unjust,¹³ they would not have condemned¹⁴ these generals¹⁵ to death.¹⁶ 5. He burned¹⁷ the vessels,¹⁸ that Cyrus¹⁹ might not pass over.²⁰

1. πειράομαι. 2. δείκνυμι. 3. ὅτι. 4. οἶομαι (with infin.).

5. δέ (with preceding μέν). 6. φημί (with infin.). 7. γίγνομαι.
 8. participle of βασιλεύω. 9. νομίζω (with infin.). 10. φοβέομαι.
 11. πόλις. 12. ἀπολλύμι (2d aor. mid.). 13. ἀδικέω.
 14. καταγιγνώσκω. 15. στρατηγός. 16. θάνατος. 17. κατακάω.
 18. πλοῖον. 19. Κύρος. 20. διαβαίνω.

VIII.

1. The king¹ is chosen² in order that those who choose² him may be benefited⁸ by⁴ him. 2. They said⁵ that Cyrus⁶ was dead,⁷ and that Ariæus⁸ would flee.⁹ 3. If he had been here,¹⁰ would he have overlooked¹¹ these things, or have punished¹² these impious¹³ men? 4. May we desire¹⁴ only¹⁷ those things which we shall rejoice¹⁵ to have acquired.¹⁶ 5. Before¹⁸ he came,¹⁹ the ships²⁰ happened²¹ to have gone²³ to Caria²³ to summon²⁴ assistance.²⁵

1. βασιλεύς. 2. αἰρέω. 3. εἰδὲ πράττειν. 4. διὰ. 5. λέγω (ὅτι).
 6. Κύρος. 7. θνήσκω. 8. Ἀριαῖος. 9. φεύγω. 10. πάρεμι. 11. περιοράω.
 12. κολάζω. 13. ἀσεβής. 14. ἐπιθυμέω. 15. χαίρω. 16. κέκτημαι.
 17. μόνον. 18. πρὶν. 19. ἔρχομαι. 20. ναῦς. 21. τυγχάνω.
 22. οἶχομαι. 23. Καρία. 24. περιαγγέλλω (participle). 25. βοηθεῖν.

IX.

1. All of them fear¹ lest they may be compelled² to do many³ things which now they do not wish⁴ to do. 2. O that⁵ this man had had⁶ strength⁷ equal⁸ to his mind.⁹ 3. They called in¹⁰ physicians¹¹ when they were sick,¹² that they might not die.¹³ 4. He showed¹⁴ that he was ready¹⁵ to fight¹⁶ if any one should come out.¹⁷

1. φοβέομαι. 2. ἀναγκάζω. 3. πολὺς. 4. βούλομαι. 5. εἴθε.
 6. ἔχω. 7. ῥώμη. 8. ἴσος. 9. γνώμη. 10. παρακαλέω. 11. ἰατρός.
 12. νοσέω (partic.). 13. ἀποθνήσκω. 14. δηλώω (with ὅτι).
 15. ἔτοιμος. 16. μάχομαι. 17. ἐξέρχομαι.

X.

1. He said¹ that he had come² that he might see³ both what was doing and what had been done. 2. I told him that, if these things had been true,⁴ this would not have happened.⁵ 3. Would that he were alive;⁷ for he would not fear⁸ these dangers⁹ as you do. 4. Do you wish⁶ me to come?² Tell¹ him not to fear⁸ me, thinking¹⁰ I shall be angry.¹¹

1. λέγω. 2. ἔρχομαι. 3. ὁράω. 4. ἀληθής. 5. γίγνομαι. 6. βούλομαι. 7. ζάω. 8. φοβοῦμαι. 9. κίνδυνος. 10. οἶομαι. 11. χαλεπαίνω.

XI.

1. It is said¹ that the king² sent them away,³ fearing⁴ lest they should perish⁵ by remaining.⁶ 2. Athens,⁷ although it was⁸ great⁹ before,¹⁰ then became¹¹ greater, having been freed¹² from tyrants.¹³ 3. Who of all the Greeks would not justly¹⁴ have hated¹⁵ us, if we had fled¹⁶ and had left¹⁷ our city to the barbarians?¹⁸ 4. Call¹⁹ no one happy²⁰ before²¹ he is dead.²²

1. λέγω. 2. βασιλεύς. 3. ἀποπέμπω. 4. φοβέομαι. 5. ἀπολλυμι. 6. μένω. 7. Ἀθῆναι. 8. Participle of εἰμί. 9. μέγας. 10. πρίν. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. ἀπαλλάσσω. 13. τύραννος. 14. δικαίως. 15. μισέω. 16. φεύγω. 17. καταλείπω. 18. βάρβαρος. 19. καλέω. 20. ὀλβιος. 21. πρίν. 22. τελευτάω.

XII.

1. Wish¹ to be a friend² of the powerful,³ in order that you may not suffer punishment⁴ if you act unjustly.⁵ 2. We fear⁶ lest,⁷ if we do⁸ this, we shall miss⁹ at once¹⁰ what we have gained¹¹ and what we hope¹² to gain. 3. The messenger¹³ came¹⁴ to announce¹⁵ that the city had

been taken,¹⁶ but that the citizens¹⁷ were hidden¹⁸ near¹⁹ the sea.²⁰ 4. Would²¹ that he had died²² in his youth,²³ for²⁴ he now would be happy.²⁵

1. βούλομαι. 2. φίλος. 3. *to be powerful*, δύνασθαι. 4. δίκην δοῦναι. 5. ἀδικεῖν. 6. φοβοῦμαι. 7. μή. 8. πράττω. 9. ἀμαρτάνω. 10. ἄμα. 11. τυγχάνω. 12. ἐλπίζω. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. ἔρχομαι. 15. ἀγγέλλω. 16. ἀλίσκομαι. 17. πολίτης. 18. κρύπτω. 19. παρά. 20. θάλαττα. 21. εἴθε. 22. ἀποθνήσκω. 23. *a young man*, νεανίσκος. 24. ἐπεὶ. 25. εὐδαίμων.

XIII.

1. I trust¹ that these things which you have heard² are true.³ 2. Who would not wish⁴ to leave his country,⁵ when such base⁶ men are in power?⁷ 3. The same men were present⁸ when these things happened.⁹ 4. He said¹⁰ that, although he was¹¹ a god, he wished⁴ to die.¹²

1. πιστεύω. 2. ἀκούω. 3. ἀληθής. 4. βούλομαι. 5. πατρίς. 6. πονηρός. 7. κρατέω (partic.). 8. πάρεμι. 9. γίγνομαι. 10. εἶπον. 11. participle. 12. ἀποθνήσκω.

XIV.

1. After these things, a battle¹ having taken place,² the Greeks were victorious.³ 2. The king himself came as quickly⁴ as possible⁵ with the army.⁶ 3. The same general⁷ commanded⁸ the army in both⁹ the battles. 4. Many of the children¹⁰ whom he saw feared¹¹ lest they should be taken.¹² 5. If these things had been true,¹³ it would have been still¹⁴ more terrible.¹⁵

1. μάχη. 2. γίγνομαι. 3. νικάω. 4. ταχύ. 5. ὥς. 6. στρατεύμα. 7. στρατηγός. 8. ἡγέομαι. 9. ἀμφότερος. 10. παῖς. 11. φοβέομαι. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἀληθής. 14. ἔτι. 15. δεινός.

XV.

1. I told¹ him that you all² were my³ friends.⁴ 2. He acts⁵ thus⁶ that he may not seem⁷ to wrong⁸ the state.⁹ 3. If he had been just,¹⁰ this would not have happened.¹¹ 4. Do you think¹² they will flee¹³ when¹⁴ they see¹⁵ us?

1. λέγω. 2. πᾶς. 3. possessive dative. 4. φίλος. 5. πράττω. 6. οὕτως. 7. δοκέω. 8. ἀδικέω. 9. πόλις. 10. δίκαιος. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. οἶμαι. 13. φεύγω. 14. ὅταν. 15. ὁράω.

XVI.

1. They came¹ in order to destroy² their³ enemies.⁴ 2. If you should say⁵ this, he would be angry.⁶ 3. The men⁷ reported⁸ that they had seen⁹ no one.¹⁰ 4. He declares¹¹ that he expects¹² to die.¹³

1. ἔρχομαι. 2. ἀπόλλυμι. 3. article. 4. ἐχθρός. 5. λέγω. 6. χαλεπαίνω. 7. ἀνὴρ. 8. ἀπαγγέλλω. 9. ὁράω. 10. οὐδεὶς. 11. ἀποφαίνω. 12. οἶμαι. 13. θνήσκω.

XVII.

1. While¹ Alexander² was¹ in the country³ of the Uxii,⁴ his horse Bucephalus⁵ was⁶ once⁷ missing.⁸

1. participle. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος. 3. χώρα. 4. Οὔξιοι. 5. Βουκεφάλας. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. omit. 8. ἀφονής.

2. Accordingly,¹ he proclaimed² through³ the country that he would kill⁴ all the Uxii, unless they brought⁵ him back his horse.

1. οὖν. 2. προκηρύττω. 3. ἀνά. 4. ἀποκτείνω. 5. ἀπάγω.

3. And such¹ fear² of the king had³ the barbarians, that⁴ Bucephalus was sent⁵ back directly⁶ upon⁷ the proclamation.⁸

1. τοσούδε. 2. φόβος. 3. use εἰμί. 4. ὥστε. 5. ἀποπέμπω. 6. εὐθύς. 7. ἐπὶ. 8. κήρυγμα.

XVIII.

1. Did not Homer¹ call² Agamemnon³ shepherd⁴ of the people,⁵ because a general⁶ ought⁷ to take care⁸ that his soldiers⁹ be both¹⁰ safe¹¹ and¹⁰ prosperous?¹²

1. Ὅμηρος. 2. προσαγορεύω. 3. Ἀγαμέμνων. 4. ποιμήν. 5. λαός. 6. στρατηγός. 7. δεῖ. 8. ἐπιμελείομαι. 9. στρατιώτης. 10. τε καί. 11. σῶς. 12. εὐδαίμων.

2. For¹ you know² that generals are chosen³ to be authors⁴ of prosperity⁵ to those who chose them.

1. γάρ. 2. οἶδα. 3. αἰρέομαι. 4. αἴτιος. 5. εὐδαιμονία.

3. It seems¹ to me, therefore,² that Agamemnon would not have been applauded³ by Homer, had he not been excellent⁴ in this particular.⁵

1. δοκέω. 2. οὖν. 3. ἐπαινέω. 4. from ἀγαθός. 5. omit.

XIX.

1. As¹ Xenophon² was¹ sacrificing,³ a messenger⁴ arrived⁵ from Mantinea,⁶ announcing⁷ that his son⁸ Gryllus⁹ was dead.¹⁰

1. omit. 2. Ξενοφῶν. 3. θύω. 4. ἄγγελος. 5. ἤκω. 6. Μαντίνηια. 7. λέγω. 8. υἱός. 9. Γρύλλος. 10. to die, θνήσκω.

2. Then¹ he² laid³ aside the garland,⁴ but⁵ continued⁶ to sacrifice.

1. καί. 2. ἐκεῖνος. 3. ἀποτίθεμαι. 4. στέφανος. 5. δέ preceded by μέν. 6. διατελέω.

3. But when¹ the messenger had added² this³ also,⁴ that he had died victorious,⁵ Xenophon put⁶ the garland on⁶ again.⁷

1. ἐπεί. 2. προστίθημι. 3. ἐκεῖνος. 4. καί. 5. νικάω (participle). 6. ἐπιτίθεμαι. 7. πάλιν.

XX.

1. Themistocles¹ said² that the trophies³ of Miltiades⁴ woke⁵ him from his sleep.⁶

1. Θεμιστοκλῆς. 2. λέγω. 3. τρόπαιον. 4. Μιλτιάδης. 5. ἀνίστημι. 6. ὕπνος.

2. Do not hasten¹ to be² rich,² lest thou speedily³ become⁴ poor.⁵

1. σπεύδω. 2. πλουτέω. 3. ταχύ. 4. γίγνομαι. 5. πίνης.

3. If he shall slay¹ his² enemy,³ he will pollute⁴ his hand.⁵

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. possess. genit. 3. ἐχθρός. 4. μαινώ. 5. χεῖρ.

4. A report¹ was spread² abroad² that the allies³ had revolted⁴ from the city.⁵

1. λόγος. 2. διασπείρω. 3. σύμμαχος. 4. ἀφίστημι. 5. πόλις.

XXI.

1. It became¹ evident,² that³ the Greeks strongly⁴ feared⁵ lest he should become a tyrant.⁶ 2. The god, as it seems,⁷ often⁸ rejoices⁹ in making¹⁰ the small great, and¹¹ the great small. 3. The Thebans after this raised¹² a trophy,¹³ and gave up¹⁴ the dead¹⁵ under truce.¹⁶ 4. He replied,¹⁷ that he was not marching¹⁸ that¹⁹ he might do wrong²⁰ to any, but that he might assist²¹ those who were wronged.²²

1. γίγνομαι. 2. δῆλος. 3. ὅτι. 4. ἰσχυρῶς. 5. φοβέομαι. 6. τύραννος. 7. ζοικα. 8. πολλάκις. 9. χαίρω. 10. participle of ποιέω. 11. δέ (with preceding μέν). 12. ἵστημι. 13. τρόπαιον. 14. ἀποδίδωμαι. 15. νεκρός. 16. ὑπόσπονδος. 17. ἀποκρίνομαι. 18. στρατεύομαι. 19. ἵνα. 20. ἀδικέω. 21. βοηθέω. 22. participle.

XXII.

1. He thought¹ that he needed² friends³ for this purpose,⁴ that he might have helpers.⁵ 2. O that⁶ I had as great⁷ power⁸ as⁹ these kings now have ! 3. They were not able¹⁰ to prevent¹¹ Philip from passing through.¹² 4. They announced¹³ that they should treat¹⁴ all these as enemies.¹⁵

1. οἶσμαι (w. infin.). 2. δέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. ἕνεκα. 5. συνεργός. 6. εἴθε. 7. τοσοῦτος. 8. δύναμις. 9. ὅσος. 10. δύναμαι. 11. κωλύω. 12. παρίρχομαι (aor.). 13. προσαγορεύω (ὅτι). 14. χράσσομαι (use). 15. πολέμιος.

XXIII.

1. The king said that whoever killed¹ the man should rule² the whole city. 2. They feared³ that the army would bring⁴ aid to the inhabitants,⁵ for they perceived⁶ that the citizens were not despondent.⁷ 3. The eagle⁸ remained until⁹ evening¹⁰ came¹¹ on ; and, terrified¹² by the sight,¹³ we came to the soothsayers¹⁴ to make¹⁵ communication about¹⁶ the omen.¹⁷ 4. He hoped¹⁸ that he should die¹⁹ that day,²⁰ that he might be released²¹ from his chains.²² 5. Take²³ this soldier, and keep²⁴ him until⁹ I come²⁵ with²⁶ the king's army. 6. Do not inflict²⁷ misery²⁸ on me who am miserable²⁹ already.³⁰

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. ἄρχω. 3. φοβοῦμαι. 4. βοηθέω. 5. ἐννοικέω. 6. αἰσθάνομαι. 7. ἀθυμέω. 8. αἰτός. 9. ἔως. 10. ἐσπέρα. 11. ἐπιγίγνομαι. 12. ἐκπλήσσω. 13. ὄψις. 14. μάντις. 15. κοινώω. 16. περί. 17. θεῖον. 18. ἐλπίζω. 19. ἀποθνήσκω. 20. ἡμέρα. 21. λύω. 22. δεσμός. 23. λαμβάνω. 24. σώζω. 25. ἔρχομαι. 26. ἔχω. 27. προστίθημι. 28. νόσος. 29. νοσέω. 30. ἤδη.

XXIV.

1. They say that when animals¹ were endowed² with voices, the sheep³ said to her master⁴: "You do⁵ a curious⁶ thing,⁷ because⁸ to us who provide⁹ you wool¹⁰ and lambs¹¹ you give nothing that we don't take¹² from¹³ the earth,¹⁴ while¹⁵ to the dog¹⁶ you give¹⁷ [-some-7] of the food¹⁸ you have yourself." And that the dog, who had been listening,¹⁹ said: "But I am your preserver,²⁰ so that you are not carried²¹ off by wolves;²² since,²³ if I should not guard²⁴ you, you could not feed,²⁵ through-fear²⁶ of death."²⁷

1. ζῶον. 2. φωνήεις. 3. οἷς. 4. δεσπότης. 5. ποιέω. 6. θαυμαστός. 7. omit. 8. because you = relat. pronoun. 9. παρέχω. 10. ἔριον. 11. ἄρνες (plural). 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἐκ. 14. γῆ. 15. δέ. 16. κύων. 17. μεταδίδωμι. 18. σίτος. 19. ἀκούω. 20. σώζω. 21. ἀρπάζω. 22. λύκος. 23. ἐπεί. 24. φυλάττω. 25. νέμομαι. 26. φοβοῦμαι. 27. ἀπόλλυμι.

XXV.

1. He was brought up¹ at² the court³ of the king⁴; so that,⁵ while⁶ a boy,⁷ he used to converse⁸ with the best⁹ of the Persians.¹⁰ 2. Would that he had given¹¹ me what he promised¹² to give him! 3. Old men¹³ say that life¹⁴ is burdensome¹⁵ to them; but if death¹⁶ comes¹⁷ near,¹⁸ nobody wants¹⁹ to die.²⁰

1. παιδεύω. 2. ἐπὶ. 3. θύρα (plural). 4. βασιλεύς. 5. ὥστε. 6. Participle of εἰμί. 7. παῖς. 8. διαλέγομαι. 9. ἀγαθός. 10. Πέρσης. 11. δίδωμι. 12. ὑπισχνέομαι. 13. γέρον. 14. ζάω. 15. βαρύν. 16. θάνατος. 17. ἔρχομαι. 18. πλησίον. 19. βούλομαι. 20. ἀποθνήσκω.

XXVI.

1. Seuthes asked, "Would you be willing, Episthenes, to die for this boy?" And he said, holding up his hands, "Strike, if the boy commands you to strike." 2. He feared that the men from the mountains would not make war with the Greeks.

N. B. — The sentences below need correction: write out corrected forms for them with a right translation.

3. Εἰ οὐδεὶς ἔρχομαι ἵνα ἀκούει ἐμε, οὐδεὶς σοφώτερος εἶσιν.

4. Ἀνίστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ εἶπον τὸν παῖς εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ εἶναι.

5. And Xenophon, on arriving, said to Seuthes, that the men were friendly, and would have sent mercenaries if he had asked it.

XXVII.

1. The general with all his soldiers sailed away from the island, thinking that Cimon had come from Athens with twenty-seven ships. 2. The gods know well what it is best for man to have: to some they give much gold, to others a beautiful body, to others neither of these gifts. 3. (Write the following sentence in a *corrected* form, with the accents.)

Γὰρ ἔδωκεν ἑαυτοῦ αὐτοῦ ἑνὶ τάλαντον δὲ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπαύσαντο μάχοντες.

XXVIII.

And immediately these soldiers came back and informed Xenophon that the enemy in great numbers had occupied the heights before Cleonymus had been able to lead his horsemen into the village. Then Xenophon said that if it seemed best to

the other generals, he himself would march with his own men against the barbarians, that they might not attack the Greeks with their whole force.

XXIX.

Xenophon, the Athenian, fearing that, if he should leave Chirisophus and proceed by himself to attack the enemy, the barbarians would easily master the rest of the Grecian force before he could send them assistance, said that if the gods were willing to save them, they could save them where they were ; but if not, that it was fitting that they should remain and suffer whatever the gods appointed until death came.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

I.

1. Decline *θάλασσα*, *πλός*, and *λέων* *throughout*, and *γύψ* in the *singular*. Explain the Accent of the oblique cases of *γύψ*. 2. Decline the Adjective *μέλας*. Compare *σώφρων* and *σοφός*, and give the rules. Compare *μέγας*. 3. Decline *οὗτος* and *ἐμάντου*. 4. Give the rule for the Augment of verbs compounded with a preposition. Give the Imperfect Indicative Active of *ἐπιγράφω* and *περιγράφω*. 5. Give the rules for the formation of the Future Active. Inflect the Future Indicative Active of *ἀγγέλλω*. 6. Give the Second Aorist Indicative (Active, Passive, and Middle) of *λείπω*. Inflect the Present Optative Active of *τιμάω*. 7. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Active of *τίθημι*, and inflect the Imperative. 8. Mention any classes of verbs which are followed by the Genitive. How is the *Agent* expressed after verbals in *-τέος*? 9. *Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοίαι* (hair resembling that of the Graces): Explain the Dative *Χαρίτεσσιν*. 10. What constructions follow *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* to denote a purpose? When is each construction used? 11. Divide the following verses into feet, and name the feet:—

Χαίρετε, κῆρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
 Ἄσπον ἔτ'· οὐτὶ μοι ὅμιες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων.

II.

1. Decline the Nouns *μοῦσα* and *τεῖχος*. Explain the change of accent in *μοῦσα* where it is not the same as in the Nominative Singular. What nouns in *a* of the first declension have *as* in the Genitive Singular? 2. Decline the Adjective *χαρίεις* in the Singular. 3. Decline the Pronouns *σύ* and *οὗτος*. 4. What are the *syllabic* and *temporal* augments respectively? What is the *ordinary* reduplication, and what is the *Attic* reduplication?

5. Conjugate the Verbs *τρίβω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, and *γράφω*. Inflect the Perfect Indicative Passive of *γράφω*, and explain the euphonic changes which the root *γραφ-* undergoes in that tense. 6. How is the Future Active of a *liquid* verb formed? 7. Give a synopsis of the Present and Second Aorist Active of *ἵστημι*, and inflect those tenses in the Indicative. 8. What is the difference between *ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ* and *ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός*? What does *ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός* mean? What do *αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ* and *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ* mean? 9. In the phrase *ἐκ τούτων ὃν λέγει*, explain the case of *ὃν*. 10. In dependent clauses, which tenses of the Indicative are followed by the Subjunctive, and which by the Optative? 11. Translate *λανθάνει ἑαυτὸν σοφὸς ὢν*, and explain the use of *λανθάνω* with the participle. ✱

III.

1. Which consonants are called *labials*, which *linguals*, and which *palatals*? Explain *Syncope* and *Crasis*, and give an example of each. 2. Define an *Enclitic*. Give the Enclitics which you remember. 3. Decline the Nouns *μοῦσα* and *πρᾶγμα*. Give the rule for the *accent* of the Genitive Plural of each. 4. Compare *ἀληθής*, *ἀγαθός*, and *κακός*. 5. Decline *ὅδε* in the *Singular*, and *οἷς* in the *Plural*. 6. Explain the *Attic Reduplication*, and give an example. How are verbs beginning with a *diphthong* augmented? Give the Imperfect and First Aorist Active of *αἰτέω*. 7. Inflect the First Aorist Middle Indicative of *βουλεύω*, and the Second Aorist Passive Optative of *λείπω*. 8. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of *τίθημι* through all the moods, and inflect the Indicative. 9. Where are *εὖροι*, *εὐρήσοι*, and *εὐρεθείη* formed, and from what verb? 10. What cases follow Verbs of *accusing*, *prosecuting*, and *convicting*? If these verbs are compounded with *κατά*, what construction follows them? 11. Translate *ἐκ τούτων ὃν λέγει*, and *οἵχεται ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*. Explain the *attraction* in each case. 12. Explain the Genitive Absolute. When is the *Accusative Absolute* used?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate *Εἶπεν ὅτι τούτο ποιούη,*

Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι, Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσεις, and Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσει, — and explain the difference, wherever that is not made clear by the translation. 2. Translate ἐβούλετο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, and ἔφη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, — and explain the force of the Aorist Infinitive in each case. 3. Explain the difference between the Optative and the Secondary Tenses of the Indicative in expressions of a wish. Give an example of each.

Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι, Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσεις, Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσει.
IV. Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσεις.



1. Explain the terms *Metathesis*, *Epenthesis*, *Syncope*, and give examples of each. 2. Give the general rules for accenting the Penult of Greek words. 3. Decline τελώνης and εἵγωγος, and state what nouns are indeclinable. 4. Compare the Adjectives μέλας and ἡδύς; the Adverbs μάλα and νύκτωρ. 5. Give the numeral Adverbs as far as δεκάκις, and write in full the Plural of the Article. 6. Give the Imperfect of περιγίγνομαι and ἀνέχω, also the Perfect Indicative of τρίβω, with the rule for its formation. 7. Inflect the Present Optative Active of τιμάω, and the Imperfect of τίθημι. Give the Imperative of εἰμί, and the Present Indicative of φημί. 8. Translate the words πλήθει οἵπερ δικάζουσι, and give the rule for the use of the Relative. 9. What case follows verbs of *tasting*, and what cases follow causatives of this class? 10. Explain the use of the Infinitive after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., and give an example.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. What tenses can be used to express a customary action, and what is the general rule for introducing quotations? 2. Translate πρὸ Ἑλλήνων οὐδὲ εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα δοκεῖ, and explain the Infinitive. 3. Explain in full the use of ὥφελον in the expression of a wish, and illustrate by examples.

V.

1. What consonants are called *labials*, what *linguals*, and what *palatals*? Explain *N movable*, and give an example. 2. Accent the following Nouns, γνῶμαι, γνῶμων, γνῶμαις (from

Nom. γνώμη); παιδος, παιδα, παιδων, παισιν (from παῖς); and the following Verbs, βουλεται, βουλευοι, βουλευσασθαι, ελθειν, ελθων. 3. Decline the Noun θάλασσα, and the Adjective χαρίεις. 4. Compare καλός, σόφρων, and ἥδύς. 5. Decline the Relative ὅς in the Singular, and οὗτος in the Plural. 6. How is the Future Passive formed? — give an example (from βουλεύω). How is the Future Active of a liquid Verb formed? 7. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Passive of λείπω, and inflect the Subjunctive of that tense. Inflect the Aorist Imperative Active of βουλεύω, and the Present Optative Active of δίδωμι. 8. Where are βουλευθῆ, βουλευθῆναι, and τέτριψαι made? Explain the euphonic change introduced in forming τέτριψαι. 9. What is the difference between βουλεύσαι and βούλευσαι? — between ἔστησα and ἔστην? 10. Translate βούλεσθε εἶναι σοφοί, and βούλεσθε τούτους γενέσθαι σοφοίς. Explain the case of the Adjective in each. 11. Translate μέλει σοι τούτων, and explain the cases of the Pronouns. 12. Describe the Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic. What is a Trochee, a Pyrrhic, an Anapaest, and a Cretic?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. In what constructions can the Future Optative be used? Give an example of its correct use. 2. What constructions are regularly used in dependent clauses after Verbs signifying to strive, to take care, to effect, etc.? 3. What is the meaning of each tense of the Infinitive after a verb of saying or thinking? How are the tenses that are wanting in the Infinitive supplied? Give an example of each tense, using φημί and ποιέω.

VI.

1. What Nouns of the first declension have the ending α of the Nominative Singular short? 2. Give the contracted forms with the Accents of the Noun πλώω (Nom. Dual), of the Adjective αντίπνοος, of the Verb ἔχραεν, and state the rule or exception to which the Accent of each is to be referred. 3. Decline the Noun μνάα. The Noun Θώς. The Adjective πολύς. 4. Into what eight classes are Pronouns divided? Give examples of

each in the Dative Plural. 5. What is the Greek for the numeral *Three* (cardinal), *Third* (ordinal), *Thrice*, *One Third*? 6. Decline *εἰς*; *τρεῖς*. 7. What is the Pluperfect Active of *ἀγείρω*? The Aorist Active of *δίδωμι*? The Future Perfect Passive of *βλάπτω*? How is the last formed? 8. Give a synopsis of the Second Perfect of *λείπω*. Inflect the Future Optative Active of *ἀγγέλλω*, the Present Optative Passive of *τιμάω*, the Present Subjunctive Active of *δίδωμι*. 9. Where is the form *ἦς* from *εἰμι* made? Inflect the Second Aorist Middle of *τίθημι* and the Second Pluperfect of *ΕΙΔΩ*. 10. Explain *Attraction* in Relative Sentences, and illustrate by example. 11. Mention any constructions you remember in which the Dative may be used to take the place of the Genitive or Accusative, with or without Prepositions. 12. What cases can be used after the following Prepositions: *ἀμφί*, *ἀνά*, *δί*, *πρός*, *ὑπέρ*?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Give an example of the use of the Imperfect Infinitive. 2. Explain with examples the use of the Secondary Tenses of the Indicative in final clauses after *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, etc. 3. The difference in meaning between *οὐ μή* and *μή οὐ*? Give examples of the correct use of each. 4. What Tenses of the Infinitive is regularly employed after *μέλλειν*? What other Tense may take its place?

VII.

1. What consonants are called *mutes*, and how are they divided into *smooth*, *middle*, and *rough*? When is a syllable called *pure*? 2. Accent the following Nouns: *θαλασσαν*, *θαλασσαι*, *θαλασσω* (from *θάλασσα*); *αἰωνος*, *αἰωνων* (from *αἰών*); and the following Verbs: *ἐβουλευον*, *βουλευωσιν*, *λιπεω*, *λιπεσθαι*, *λιπων*. Give the rule for the *last three*. 3. Decline the Adjective *ἄξιος*. 4. Compare *ἄξιος*, *πολύς*, and *μέγας*. Give the rule for comparing *ἄξιος*. 5. Give the Genitive Singular (in all genders) of the following pronouns: *ἐγώ*, *αὐτός*, *ἐκείνος*, *οὗτος*, *τίς*, *τις*, *ὅς*, and *ὅστις*. 6. Give a synopsis of the Aorist Middle of *βουλεύω*, and inflect the Optative. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of *λείπω*,

and inflect the Imperative. 7. Where are *λίπωσιν*, *λιπῶσιν*, *λιπέειν*, and *λιπήσονται* made? In what places is *δηλοῖ* found? Where are *ἴστασαν*, *ἴστασθαι*, and *θεῖτο* made, and from what Verbs? Inflect the Present Imperative Passive of *ἵστημι*. 8. Translate *ἔλαβεν ἑαυτὸν σοφὸς ὦν*, and explain the use of the Participle. Mention any other Verbs which take a Participle in a similar way. 9. Which is more correct, *φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἔλθοι* or *φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἔλθῃ*? Give the reason for your answer. Translate *οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτο*, and *μὴ γένοιτο τοῦτο*. Explain the construction in each.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS.—1. Translate *φοβοῦμαι μὴ τοῦτο ποιῇ*, and *φοβοῦμαι μὴ τοῦτο ποιέῃ*, and explain the difference in meaning. 2. Translate *εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποίῳι*, *εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσῃεν*, *εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσῃσι*, and *φησὶ τοῦτο ποιήσῃαι*. Explain the tense of *ποιέω* used in each. 3. What two meanings can *οὐκ ᾔδει* (from *οἶδα*) *ὃ τι ποιήσειεν* have? Explain the use of the Optative in each. *We did not know what he did*
Whatever he did he did not know
at any time VIII. c. 11

1. What is Crasis? Give the contracted forms of *καὶ ἄν*, *καὶ οἶον*. 2. Decline *εἰς*. Accent *βεβουλευμένος*, *ιστας*, *ιδειν*. Give the rules for the accentuation of these words. 3. Decline *τρίηρης*, *ιχθύς*. 4. Decline *εὔγεως*, *πολύς*. Compare *σοφός* and *ἀληθής*. 5. Decline *αὐτός* and *οὗτος*. 6. Give a synopsis of the Aorist Passive of *βουλεύω*, and inflect the Subjunctive. Inflect the Future Middle of *ἀγγέλλω*. 7. Inflect the Optative Passive of *τιμῶ*. Mention all the places in which the form *τιμᾶσθε* is found. 8. Translate *οὐδὲν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἄν, ὦν οὐ σοὶ φίλον*. Explain *πράξαιμ'* and *ὦν*. 9. Translate *ἦλθεν ἵνα τὰ γεγενημένα ἴδοι*. Explain the Optative. *Εἰ ἔλθοι, ταῦτ' ἂν ἴδοι: εἰ ἦλθε, ταῦτ' ἂν εἶδεν*. Translate, and explain the difference.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS.—1. Translate *τί·μ'οὐ λαβὼν ἔκτεινας εὐθύς, ἵνα ταῦτα μήποτε ἐποίησα*, and explain the construction of *ἐποίησα*. 2. Translate *εἶθε ἐποίεις, εἶθε ποιῶι*. 2

IX.

1. Explain the terms *Contraction*, *Crasis*, and *Elision*. Give an example of *Elision*. 2. Accent the following words: θαλασσαν, θαλασσαι, θαλασσων, θαλασσαις (from θάλασσα); ἀξίω, ἀξιοι, and ἀξιων (from ἄξιος); βουλευοι, βουλευονται, and βουλευοιτο. Give the rules for the three verbs. 3. Decline the Noun λέων and the Participle ιστάς. 4. Compare χαρίεις, ἡδύς, μέγας, and πολύς. 5. Decline the Numeral εἰς and the Pronoun οὗτος. 6. How do you form the Future *Passive* and the Future *Middle*? What is the Future *Active* of ἀγγέλλω, and by what rule is it formed? 7. Inflect the Imperfect *Passive* of βουλεύω, and the Imperfect *Active* of δίδωμι. Give a *synopsis* of the Present Tense of εἰμί, and inflect the Optative. 8. Where are the following verbs made: βουλευσάτω, βουλευθείη, βουλευθήτω, and ὤμεν, ἤμεν, ἔσται? 9. How are the *gender*, *number*, and *case* of a Relative Pronoun determined? Give an example. 10. Translate ἐξίέναι ἐξ ὧν ἔχομεν, and explain the case of the Relative. Translate σὺν ᾧ ἔχεις δυνάμει, and explain the position of δυνάμει and the case of ᾧ. 11. Explain the Genitive and the Accusative Absolute, and give an example of each.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Explain the division of tenses into *primary* and *secondary*. How is the construction of a dependent sentence affected by this principle? 2. What *time* is denoted by the Aorist Infinitive? Give examples, using ελθεῖν. 3. Translate εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοῖ, εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσειεν, and εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι, and explain the difference in meaning. 4. Describe the *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*. What are the four feet of *two* syllables?

X.

1. Accent the following words, and give the rules for the accentuation you adopt:—τιθεῖς, φαγεῖν, λαβου, ισταντο, προσειχον, βη. 2. Decline Ἑρμέας, νῆσος, νεώς, κέρας, Περικλῆς. 3. Give the Accusative of ἰχθύς, ναῦς, βούς, γίγας, Σωκράτης, βασιλεύς. 4. Decline ἥσυχος, δεικνύς, ἴδρις. 5. Compare καλός, μέσος, μικρός, πρέσβυς.

6. Decline *σύ, ἔς*. 7. Give the *ordinals* from one to ten inclusive. Decline *δύο*. 8. Give the synopsis of the Second Perfect of *λείπω*. Inflect the Second Aorist Active and the Second Aorist Passive of the same verb. 9. Give the Perfect of *ἔμνημι*. Explain the *Augment*. Give the Pluperfect of *περιγράφω*. 10. Inflect the Present Optative, Active, and Passive of *δηλῶ*. 11. What is the construction after verbs of accusing? After verbs of taking away? After verbs denoting fulness and want? 12. Translate *ἐθέλω χρῆσθαι οἷς ἔχεις*, and explain the construction of *οἷς*.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. When do the Present and Aorist Infinitive retain their time? What is the rule for the *time* of Participles? 2. How is an indefinite general relative sentence expressed after primary and after secondary tenses? 3. How do you express a wish referring to the Past? To the Present? To the Future? 4. In what case do you put the *object* after *verbals*? How do you express the *agent* after the same class of words? *Declar.*

XI.

1. What consonants are called *liquids*? What are the *mutes*, and how are they divided into *smooth*, *middle*, and *rough mutes*? 2. Explain the following euphonic changes: that of the root *λεγ-* in *ἐλέχθην* and *λέλεκται*, that of the root *λειπ-* in *ἐλείμμαι* and *ἐλείφθην*, and that of *πειθ-* in *πέπεισμαι*. 3. Accent the following words: *γνωμην, γνωμαι, γνωμων* (from *γνώμη*); *πολεως* and *πολεις* (from *πόλις*); *οὔτινος* and *οὔστινας* (from *ὅστις*); and *βουλευει, βουλευοι, and βουλευωμαι* (from *βουλεύω*). Give the rules for the three verbs. 4. Decline the Nouns *δόξα* and *πράγμα*, and the Pronouns *ἐγώ* and *οὗτος*. Give the Accusative Singular and the Accusative Plural of the Relative *ὅς*. 5. Inflect the Future Indicative Active and the Aorist Subjunctive Active of *βουλεύω*. Give a synopsis of the Indicative Passive of *βουλεύω*, and inflect the Aorist. 6. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Passive of *λείπω*, and inflect the Subjunctive. 7. Give a synopsis of the

Second Aorist Active of *δίδωμι*, and inflect the Indicative and Subjunctive. 8. In what voice, mood, and tense are the following verbs : *ἔθεσαν*, *ιστάναι*, *ἴωσι*, *ἰέναι*, and *ἤδεσαν*? 9. How does the Enclitic *τις* differ from *τίς*? Translate *ἀκούεις τι*; and *τί ἀκούεις*; what is the difference between *ἡ αὐτὴ πόλις*, — *αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις*, — and *αὕτη ἡ πόλις*? 10. Explain the distinction between Primary and Secondary Tenses. Explain the terms *protasis* and *apodosis*, and give an example of each. 11. What are the Spondee, the Trochee, the Iambus, the Dactyl, and the Anapest? What is the composition of Dactylic Hexameter (Heroic), and that of the Elegiac Pentameter?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate *εἶπον ὅτι ἔλθοι*, — *εἰ ἔλθοι*, *ἴδοι ἂν τοῦτο*, — and *ὁπότε ἔλθοι*, *τοῦτο ἐποίει*. Explain the time to which *ἔλθοι* refers in each case. 2. When are *ἴνα*, *ὅπως*, &c., followed by the Subjunctive, when by the Optative, and when by the past tenses of the Indicative? After what class of verbs is *ὅπως* with the Future Indicative most frequently used? 3. Describe the Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic, stating all the substitutions allowed, and showing how the Comic Trimeter differs from the Tragic.

XII.

1. Divide the consonants of the Greek alphabet into labials, linguals, and palatals. What change does *ν* undergo when it precedes a labial, lingual, or liquid? 2. Accent the following words, and give the rule for each : *λεγονται*, *τιμησαι*, *οἰκοι*, *οὐς* from *οὐας*. 3. Decline the Nouns *οἰκία*, *νεώς*, and *ἄστυ*, and the Pronouns *ἐγώ* and *δοτις*. 4. Give the synopsis of the Aorist Passive of *βουλεύω* in all the Moods, and inflect the Participle. Inflect the Perfect Imperative Passive. 5. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Passive of *λείπω*, and inflect the Subjunctive. 6. Inflect the Present Optative Passive of *τιμῶ*, *ἴστημι*, and *δίδωμι*. 7. Give a synopsis of the Present of *τίθημι*, and inflect the Second Aorist Subjunctive Active. 8. Explain the apparent irregularity in the syntax of the following sentences : *πᾶρριμι*

ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος, ταῦτα ἐγένετο, τὸ στράτευμα μάχονται. 9. Translate οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι, ἀγαθοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, and οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, and explain the Genitive. 10. Translate πέμπει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους and πέμπει τῶν ἀνθρώπων, βουλευὼν τιμᾶται, and ὁ βουλευὼν τιμᾶται.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate εἰ ἔπραξε καλῶς ἔσχεν and εἰ ἔπραξε καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν. Translate εἰ πράττει καλῶς ἔχει and εἰάν πράττη καλῶς ἔχει. 2. Translate φοβοῦμαι μὴ γίγνεται and φοβοῦμαι μὴ οὐ γίγνηται. If the leading verb in these cases were secondary, what would be the form of the dependent verbs? 3. Give examples of the use of the Infinitive in Indirect Quotation to express an action which is past, present, or future with respect to the leading verb.

XIII.

1. Write more correctly ἔστ' ὅπως, — ἀπ' οὗ, — οὐκ ὑμεῖς, and explain the principle. What is *N movable*? — give an example of its use. 2. Explain the terms *oxytone*, *barytone*, *perispomenon*. Give the general rule for the accent of *Nouns*. Accent μουσης, μουσαν, μουσων, μουσαι, μουσαις.* 3. Decline the Substantive λέων, and the Adjective ἀληθής. Compare ἀξιος, ἀγαθός, κακός, and μέγας. 4. Decline ἐγώ, and the Numeral εἷς. 5. Give a synopsis (through all the moods) of the Aorist Passive of βουλεύω, and inflect the *Optative*. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of τίθημι, and inflect the *Imperative*. 6. Give the voice, mood, and tense of λῖπωσιν, λιπῶσιν, βούλευσαι, and βουλευσαι. 7. Give the rule for the formation of the Perfect Passive, the Future Passive, and the Future Active. What is the Future Active of μένω and of ἀγγέλλω? 8. What are the two kinds of *Augment*, and when is each used? Give an example of each. What is the ordinary Reduplication, and what is the *Attic* Reduplication? 9. Inflect the Imperative Active of τιμάω, giving both the uncontracted and the contracted forms. Inflect the Present Indicative Active of πλέω in the same way.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Explain the *three* uses of the

* From μούσα.

Present Infinitive, and the *two* uses of the Aorist Infinitive; and give an example of each, using ποιεῖν and ποιῆσαι. 2. How many meanings can ἔφη ποιεῖν ἂν τοῦτο and ἔφη ποιῆσαι ἂν τοῦτο have? Explain each use of the Infinitive. 3. Show the difference between a *final* clause and an *object* clause after ὅπως, and give examples. 4. In what cases is the Subjunctive used in Protasis, and what is the corresponding construction in Relative Sentences? Give an example of each. 5. Translate εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοίη, — εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσειεν, — εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι, — εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσειεν ἄν, and explain each tense of the Optative.

XIV.

1. Decline the Nouns γνώμη and τεῖχος. Explain the change of accent where it is not the same as in the Nominative Singular. 2. Decline the Adjective ἄξιος in the Singular. Compare ἡδύς, πολύς, and χαρῆις. 3. Decline the Pronouns ἐγώ and οὗτος. 4. Give the principal parts of ἀκούω, λαμβάνω, and ἀπογράφω. Inflect the Aorist Indicative Middle of βουλεύω, and give a synopsis of that tense through all the moods. 5. Give a synopsis of the tenses of the Indicative Active of ἵστημι (in the first person). Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Active of δίδωμι, and inflect the Optative. 6. Inflect the Perfect Indicative Passive λείπειμαι (from λείπω), and explain the euphonic changes which the root λειπ- undergoes in that tense. 7. What is the difference between ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ and ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτός? 8. In the phrase ἐκ τούτων ὃν λέγει, explain the case of ὃν, and give the rule. 9. What are Enclitics, and what are Proclitics? Give examples of each in connection with other words. 10. What are the feet consisting of *two* syllables? Give the quantity of each.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. To what *time* does the Aorist Optative refer in each of its uses? Give an example of each, using ποιέω. 2. Give the general rule for indirect quotation after ὅτι or ὥς, and examples. 3. Translate εἰ βούλοιτο, τοῦτ'

ἐποίει, and εἰ βούλοιο, τοῦτ' ἂν ποιοίη, and explain the two uses of the Optative. 4. Which is more correct, μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς or μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσων; Explain the reason, and give the rule for Prohibitions.

XV.

1. Write more correctly ἔστι οἷ, οὕτως σφόδρα, πέπλεκμαι, ἐνφανής. What are τυχεῖν, δίκη, γέ, called with respect to accent? 2. Write the Genitive and Accusative Singular of the nouns χαρά, δόξα, τελώνης, θῶς. Decline βασιλεύς in the Singular, and τεῖχος in the Plural number. 3. Write the Dative Singular and Plural of the Adjective χαρίεις and of the Participle διδούς in all genders. Compare the Adjectives πολὺς, σεμνός, ταχύς. 4. Decline οὗτος and the interrogative τίς. 5. Inflect the Future Middle Indicative of ἀγγέλλω, and the Imperative Active of τιμάω. 6. Give a synopsis (through all the moods) of the Second Aorist Active of ἵστημι, of the Present Middle of τίθημι, and the Perfect Passive of βουλεύω. 7. State the tense, mood, voice, and Present Indicative of the following verbal forms, γένοιτο, στήσαι, ἔθετο, βούλευσον, ἐφίλει. 8. Translate τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην (opinion) ἡμῖν ἔχουσιν, and explain the case of ἡμῖν.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS.—1. Translate εἰν βούληται, ποιεῖ τοῦτο, and εἰν βούληται, ποιήσει τοῦτο, and explain the two uses of the Subjunctive. 2. Translate φασὶν ἡμᾶς εἰλθεῖν, and κελεύουσιν ἡμᾶς εἰλθεῖν, and explain the two uses of the Infinitive. 3. What is the rule for mood and tense in indirect quotations with ὅτι or ὥς after verbs of saying. Give examples. 4. How is a purpose expressed in Greek, and how a result? Give examples.

XVI.

1. Explain the form of the preposition ἐφ' ὑμῖν. What must be the quantity of the α in σῶμα, and why? When is a word called barytone? Accent χαράς as Genitive Singular and as Accusative Plural from χαρά. 2. Write the Genitive and Accusative Singular of the Nouns οἰκία, μούσα, and the

Genitive and Vocative Singular of *στρατιώτης*. Decline *ἰχθύς* in the Singular and *νεώς* in the Plural number. 3. Decline the Adjectives *ἀληθής*, *ἡδίων*. Compare *μικρός*, *μέλας*, *σοφός*. 4. Decline *σύ*, *οὗτος*, and the Masculine Singular of *ὅστις*. 5. Give a synopsis of the Future Active of *μένω*, of the Second Aorist Active of *τίθημι*, and of the Present Middle of *δίδωμι*. 6. Inflect the Imperfect Middle of *φιλέω*, and the Aorist Middle Indicative of *βουλεύω*. 7. State the tense, mood, voice, and Present Indicative First Singular of the following verbal forms : *λιπῶ*, *νομῶ*, *ἐτίψω*, *ἔστω*. 8. Translate *τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην* (opinion) *ἡμῶν ἔχουσιν*, and explain the case of *ἡμῶν*.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. When is the subject of the Infinitive Mood regularly omitted? When does the Aorist Infinitive refer to past time relatively? When does *ὅτι* or *ὥς* take the Optative Mood?—give examples. 2. By what mood and tense is a supposition referring to past time, and represented as contrary to fact, expressed? Give an example. 3. Translate *ἦλθεν ἵνα ἴδῃ*. What might be substituted for *ἴδῃ*, and which would be the more regular form?

XVII.

1. Define an *Enclitic*. Give the Enclitics which you remember. State the quantity of the *a* in the following words, and give the rules : *δύξα* (Nom. Sing.), *δύξας* (Acc.), *ἐλπίδας*. What must be the quantity of the *a* in *σῶμα*, and why? 2. Decline the Nouns *πράγμα*, *χώρα*, *γύψ*, *νεώς*, in the Singular, and *τριήρης*, *ἄστυ*, in the Plural. What exceptions to the usual rules for Accent occur among the forms here required? 3. Decline the Pronouns *οὗτος* and *ὅστις*. Decline in the Singular the Participle *βεβουλευκώς* and the Adjective *γλυκίς*. Compare *γλυκίς* and *ἡδύς*, and decline the Comparative of the latter in the Plural. 4. Inflect the Imperfect Active and the Present Optative Middle of *τιμάω*, writing both uncontracted and contracted forms. Give synopses of the Aorist Active, Middle, and Passive of *βουλεύω*.

through all the moods. 5. Where are ἀγγελῶ, ἔστω, στῶ, εἰλύσω, ληφθῶ, formed (i. e. tense, mood, voice), and from what verbs? Inflect the first and the last. 6. Translate ἡ αὐτὴ γυνή, — αὐτὴ ἡ γυνή, — ἡ γυνὴ αὐτή, writing the Greek with the English.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate ἔφη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, and ἔφη τοῦτο ποιήσιν. Substitute εἶπεν ὅτι for ἔφη, and make the requisite changes in ποιῆσαι and ποιήσιν. 2. Translate ὅστις ἂν ἔλθῃ, ὄψεται, — ὅστις ἦλθεν, εἶδεν ἂν. To what kind of sentences are these relative clauses analogous? Explain the two uses of the adverb ἂν illustrated above. 3. How is a Purpose expressed in Greek? How a Wish referring to Future Time? How a Prohibition in the Second Person?

XVIII.

1. Write more correctly Βάχχος, τέτριβμαι, νύκτ' ἄλην, οὕτως φησί. What is *Crasis*? Give an example. Mark the quantity of the final syllables in the following words: δόξα (Nom. Sing.), δόξα (Nom. Dual), κριτάς (Acc. Pl.), λιμένας (Acc. Pl.), λύσας (Part.). 2. Decline the Nouns Πέρσης, πόλις, τείχος, κέρας, in the Singular, and βασιλεὺς, ἀνάγεωv, in the Plural. 3. Decline the Pronouns οὗ (ἵ) and τῆς. Decline the Numeral εἷς, and in the Plural the Adjectives πᾶς and πῶος. What exceptions to the regular rules for Accent occur among the forms here required? 4. Compare σώφρων, τάλας, ἀγαθός, and decline one of the Comparatives of the last in the Plural. 5. Inflect the Present Optative Active of τιμάω, and the Imperfect Middle of δίδωμι. Give synopses of the Future Middle of κτείνω, and of the Second Aorist Active of τίθημι through all the moods. 6. Where are λίπω, λιπῶ, ἐλῶ, ἔλω, ἐκρίνω, formed (i. e. tense, mood, voice), and from what verbs? Give synopses of the first and last.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate ἔφη καλῶς ἂν πράξαι in two ways, showing what two forms in Direct Discourse are here represented. 2. Translate λέγει εἰὰν δόξῃ αὐτῷ, — λέξει εἰὰν δόξῃ αὐτῷ, and explain the two uses of the Subjunctive. 3. Trans-

late *δοτις εἶδεν, ἐχάρη ἄν*, and explain the meaning of the relative sentence. What would be the meaning, if the verbs were changed to the Optative of the same tense? What negative particle would be proper with the first verb? Describe two classes of Relative Sentences.

XIX.

1. Give an example of Elision. In what words does the accent of the elided vowel disappear with the vowel? What is the word *τέ* called with respect to accent? Give the other words of the same sort. Write *τινός* after *ἀνθρώπου* with the accents properly disposed. Write *τέ* after *σῶμα*. 2. Decline *πόλις*, *Σκύθης*, *οἰκία*, *ὅστέον* in the Singular, and *σῦκον*, *νεώς*, *θώς*, *τριήρης* in the Dual and Plural. Give the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative in all genders and numbers of *ἄξιος*, *γλυκύς*, of the Present Active Participle of *ἵστημι*, and of the Perfect Active Participle of *βουλεύω* (or *παύω*). 3. Compare *σοφός*, *τάλας*, *ἀληθής*, *πολύς*. Decline the Comparative of *μέγας*. Form an adverb from *ἥδύς*, and compare it. Decline *σύ* in the Dual and Plural and *οὗτος* in the Singular. Give the Cardinal Numerals as far as twelve. 4. Give synopses (through all the moods) of the Aorist Middle and Aorist Passive of *βουλεύω* (or *παύω*), and inflect the Imperative. Give synopses of the Perfect Passive of *πλέκω* and the Present Active of *δίδωμι*. Inflect the Perfect Passive Indicative of *πλέκω* and the Imperfect Passive of *τιμάω*. 5. Where are *μενῶ*, *ἐπαύσω*, *λιπῶ*, *στῶ*, *ἴω*, and *ἐδίδω* formed (i. e. tense, mood, voice), and from what verbs?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the construction in Object Clauses after verbs of *striving*? How do such clauses differ from Pure Final Clauses? What is a General Supposition? How are General Suppositions expressed? How are Prohibitions in the Second and Third Persons expressed in Greek? Translate *ἔφη δώσειν εἰ δύναιτο*, and state what form the last three words would have in the Direct Discourse.

XX.

1. Give an example of Crasis. When does Iota become subscript in Crasis? Write τέ after κέρας with the accents properly disposed. Write εἰμί after κῦρος. What is ὥς called with respect to accent? 2. Decline βασιλεύς, δεσπότης, χώρα, κέρας in the Singular, and ἀνώγειον, ἰχθύς, ἄστυ in the Dual and Plural. Give the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative, in all genders and numbers, of χαρίεις and ἀληθής, of the Second Aorist Active Participle of δίδωμι, and of the Perfect Active Participle of βουλεύω (or παύω). 3. Compare ἄξιος, μέλας, σῶφρων, μέγας. Decline the Comparative of ἡδύς. Form an adverb from ταχύς, and compare it. Decline ἐγώ, οὗτος, οὗτος in the Dual and Plural. 4. Give synopses (through all the moods) of the Aorist Middle of βουλεύω and the Present Passive of τιμάω and ἵστημι. Inflect the Future Optative Active of ἀγγέλλω and the Perfect Passive Indicative of τρίβω. 5. Where are εἰδῶ, ἔστω, ἐπαύσω, ἴω, λίπω, λιπῶ, ἐτιμῶ, and ἐδίδω formed (i. e. tense, mood, voice), and from what verbs?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖν δύναται, ποιεῖ, and ἂν τοῦτο ποιεῖν δύνηται, ποιεῖ, and explain the two sorts of Conditional Sentences. How would the latter be written if ποιεῖ were changed to ἐποίει? Describe two classes of Relative Sentences. 2. What is the construction in Greek after verbs of *fearing*? after verbs of *hindering*? Give the general rule for the Indirect Quotation of compound sentences after ὅτι or ὥς. Translate χαλεπὸν εὐρεῖν and φησὶν εὐρεῖν, and explain the two distinct uses of the Infinitive.

XXI.

1. Decline κριτής, πόλις, and the Singular of νῆσος. Explain the accent of the Nominative and Genitive Singular and the Nominative Plural of νῆσος. 2. Decline the Adjective χρύσεος in the Singular of all genders, and πᾶς in the Plural. Compare σοφός, ἡδύς, and μέγας; and the Adverb σοφῶς. 3. Decline the

Pronouns *ἐγώ* and *σύ* in the Plural, — *οἱ* in all numbers, and *οὗτος* in the Plural. Explain the accent of *οἶδε* and *οἶσσι*. 4. Give a synopsis of the Future and Aorist Middle of *βουλεύω* (in all the moods), and inflect the Optative of each. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Passive of *λείπω*, and inflect the Subjunctive. (Inflect the Perfect Passive Indicative of *λείπω*, and explain the euphonic changes.) 5. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Active of *δίδωμι*, and of the Second Aorist Middle of *τίθημι*, and inflect the Indicative of each. 6. Translate *ἐκ τῶν πώλεων ὧν ἐτύγγαθεν ἔχων*, and explain the case of *ὧν* and the construction of *ἔχων*. 7. Give rules for the *position* of the Article, (1) with a noun and an adjective, (2) with a noun and a demonstrative pronoun, (3) with *αὐτός*. Give an example of each, and translate it. 8. Give the *names* and mark the *quantity* of the feet of *two* syllables.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Explain the ordinary difference between the Subjunctive and the Future Indicative after *ὅπως*, and give an example of each. 2. Translate *εἰ δύναται, τοῦτο ἐποίει*, and *εἰ δύναται, τοῦτ' ἂν ποιήη*, and explain the two uses of the Optative. Explain the two corresponding uses of the Subjunctive, and give examples. 3. What various constructions follow *πρὶν*? give examples. Is *τοῦτο ποιήσω πρὶν ἂν ἔλθω* or *τοῦτο ποιήσω πρὶν ἔλθειν* more correct? — and why?

XXII.

1. What consonants are called *liquids*? How are *mutes* divided into *labial*, *palatal*, and *lingual* mutes? 2. Form the Future of *τρίβω*, *γράφω*, and *πείθω*, and explain the euphonic changes which are made before the ending *-σω*. 3. Inflect the Perfect Passive (*τέτριμμαι*) of *τρίβω*, and explain the euphonic changes made in adding the endings *-μαι*, *-σαι*, *-ται*, *-σθον*, and *-σθε* to the stem *τριβ-*. 4. Decline the Nouns *πολίτης* and *νήσος* in the Singular, and *λέων* and *βασιλεύς* in the Dual and Plural. Give the Accusative Singular of *ἔρις*, *ἐλπίς*, *πόλις*, and *ναῦς*; and

give a rule for each case. 5. Decline the Pronouns *σύ* and *ὅστις*. 6. Give a synopsis (through all the moods and participles) of the Future Passive of *λύω* (or *βουλεύω*). Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of *λείπω*, and inflect the Indicative and Imperative. 7. Give a synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of *τίθημι*, and inflect the Optative. Give the Principal Parts of *ἵστημι* and *δίδωμι*. 8. What is the difference between the use of the Article in Attic Greek and in Homer? Give a rule for the *position* of the article with adjectives and with demonstrative pronouns, and give an example of each. 9. Which tenses of the Indicative are *primary*? and which are *secondary* (or *historical*)? How does this distinction often affect the mood of a dependent verb? 10. What is the difference between the Imperfect and Aorist Indicative? and between the Present and Aorist Subjunctive?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Explain the principle of *Indirect Quotations*, as regards both the leading and the dependent verbs. When can the Subjunctive be used in *Indirect Questions* in Greek? Give an example. 2. Explain the analogy between *relative* sentences and *conditional* sentences, and give examples. 3. What form of the Infinitive construction can follow verbs denoting *hindrance* or *prevention* (like *εἴργω*, *to prevent*)? Give examples.

XXIII.

1. Correct the form *γεγραφμαι*, and form the Second and Third Persons Singular of it. Perform the operations of Crasis and Elision on the words *μήτε ὁ ἀνὴρ*. 2. Decline in the Singular *θάλασσα*, *δεσπότης*, *θρίξ*, and *ἄστν*, and in the Plural *τριήρης*. 3. Decline the Pronouns *σύ* in all numbers, *οὗτος* and *ὅστις* in the Singular. Decline *ἡδύς* in the Plural. Compare *σοφός*, *μέλας*, *κακός*, and *ῥάδιος*. 4. Inflect the Aorist Subjunctive Passive of *τιμάω*, the Present Indicative of *εἶμι*, the Second Perfect *οἶδα* in the Indicative. 5. Write the Perfect of *ἀκούω*, the Future and Aorist of *δίδωμι*, the Second Aorist of *ἐκμανθάνω* and of *ἀποθνήσκω*, — *all in the Active Voice*. 6. How do *ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός* and

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ differ in meaning? How is a Wish referring to future time expressed? 7. Write out the scheme of the Dactylic Hexameter Verse.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the difference in meaning between ἐβασίλευον and ἐβασίλευσα? Give the different constructions in use after ἵνα in Final Clauses. How do Final and Object Clauses differ in meaning? 2. How do εἰ τις ἴδοι, οὐδὲν ἂν εἴποι and εἰ τις ἴδοι, οὐδὲν ἔλεγεν differ in sense and grammar? What form of Direct Discourse is represented by ἔλεγεν ὅτι γράψειεν? How do you express a Wish referring to past time? Write out the scheme of the Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic.

XXIV.

1. Explain Elision and Crasis; give examples in ἐπὶ ἐτέρῳ and καὶ αὐτός. 2. What are Enclitics? Correct the accent of οὗτος ἐστίν, τιμαὶ τέ, τιμῶν τέ, τούτου γέ. 3. Decline the Nouns νῆσος, λέων, and βασιλεύς throughout, and ἀνὴρ in the Singular. 4. Decline the Adjective γλυκὺς. Compare σεμνός, δξύς, and ἀληθής. 5. Give the synopsis of the Future Passive of λύω (or βουλεύω) through all the moods, and inflect the Indicative. Inflect the Present Indicative Passive of δηλόω (in the contract form). In what places in this verb is the form δηλοῖ found? 6. Give the synopsis of the Second Aorist Middle of τίθημι in all the moods, and inflect the Optative. Inflect the Imperfect of εἶμι (to go). 7. State briefly the distinction in the uses of the adverb ἄν.

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Explain the analogy between the expression of a Wish and of a Condition. What are the constructions which may follow expressions denoting *hindrance*? What are the two uses of an Aorist Infinitive? Translate "He does this whenever he pleases," and "He did this whenever he pleased." 2. What are the differences between the Homeric use of the Article and the Attic use? 3. What varieties of verse are measured by Dipodies? Explain the substitutions in the Iambic Dipody. How does the Trochaic Dipody differ from this?

XXV.

1. Write down the *smooth mutes*; the *labial mutes*. Perform Crasis and Elision on μήτε δ ἀνὴρ. 2. Form the Accusative Plural of τιμή, Vocative Singular of πολίτης, entire Singular uncontracted and contracted of δοτέον, Singular in all cases of βασιλεύς, Nominative Plural and Genitive Plural of σῶμα and πόλις. 3. Decline ἀληθής in the Singular. Compare ἀγαθός and κωφός. Decline σύ in all its numbers, and δστις in Masculine Singular. 4. Form the Second Person Singular, Aorist Imperative Middle of βουλεύω. Form the First Person Singular of λύω in Aorist Optative Passive, of φεύγω in Second Aorist Subjunctive Active, of λείπω in 2d Aorist Indic. Middle. Form the Second Person Singular of τίθημι in Second Aorist Indicative Middle. Inflect εἶμι (*I go*) in the Present Indicative. Write out the Principal Parts of γινώσκω and ἐκδίδωμι. 5. How is the Article used in Homer? What is the difference between καλὸς ὁ παῖς and ὁ καλὸς παῖς? Σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ ἐγώ; express this by changing ἐγώ into an oblique case. What constructions are used in Final Clauses? How do you express a General Supposition in present and in past time? What is a Dactyl, an Iambus, a Trochee, an Anapæst?

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS.—1. Explain the use of ἵνα with the past tenses of the Indicative. Explain the Accusative in μάχην νικᾶν. Express “that man” in Greek prose. What constructions are allowed with verbals in -τέος, -τέον? What tenses and moods are used to express Prohibition? Write out the scheme of the Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic both of Tragedy and of Comedy, naming the feet employed.

XXVI.

1. State the general principle for the Accent of Verbs, with such exceptions as you remember. 2. Decline the Nouns Μοῦσα, τέχης, and θυγάτηρ; the Singular of φλέψ, and the Plural of

λέων. 3. Decline the Pronouns *σύ* and *τις*, and the Numeral *εἷς*. 4. Compare *ταχύς*, *αἰσχρός*, and *κακός*, and decline one of the Comparatives of the last in the Plural. 5. Inflect the Present Optative Middle of *τιμάω*, and the Imperfect Middle of *τίθημι*. Give a synopsis of the Present Active of *δηλόω*, and of the Aorist Passive of *ἵστημι*. 6. If in the sentence *ἔρχεται ἵνα τὴν πόλιν ἴδῃ* the first verb should be changed to *ἦλθεν*, how would you construct the dependent verb? 7. Translate into Greek the following: *I saw those who were present, and I say that I have seen them.*

SOPHOMORE QUESTIONS. — 1. Translate *ἔφη καλῶς ἂν πράξει* in two ways, showing what two forms in Direct Discourse are represented. 2. Translate *ὅστις εἶδεν, ἐχάρη αὖν*, and explain the meaning of the relative sentence. What negative particle would be proper with the first verb? 3. Under what circumstances is a secondary tense of the Indicative used in a Final Clause after *ἵνα*?

XXVII.

1. Give the accusative, *singular* and *plural*, of *Μοῦσα*, *οἰκία*, *χώρα*, and *τιμή*. Decline *νήσος* in the *singular*, and *λέων* in the *plural*. 2. Decline the adjective *γλυκύς* in the *singular*, and *μέγας* in the *plural*. Compare *κοῦφος*, *δξύς*, *ἀληθής*, and *ἡδύς*. 3. How is the Future Indicative Active of a *liquid* verb formed? Give an example, and inflect it through all the numbers and persons. 4. Give the principal parts of *γράφω*, *λαμβάνω*, and *φέρω*. 5. Inflect the Imperfect Active of *ἵστημι*, and the 2d Aorist Optative Active of *τίθημι*. 6. What is a *stem* in grammar? In *λέλειμμαι* and in *ἐρρήφθαι*, point out the stem and the other parts of each word; also explain *all* the euphonic changes made in any of the parts. 7. Translate *πολλοὶ τῶν βουλευμένων εἶναι σοφῶν*, and explain the case of *σοφῶν*. Translate *ὁ ἐμὸς τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίος*, and explain the genitive. Explain the Accusative in *πληγὴν τύπτει*. 8. Translate *ἐὰν ἴῃ νῦν, πότε ἔσται οἴκοι*, and *ἦν*

ἰγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν, and explain the subjunctive in each case. Translate φησὶν ἔλθειν and βούλεται ἔλθειν, and explain the *tense* of ἔλθειν in each. 9. What is a trochee, a tribrach, an anapæst, a cretic? Explain the terms *catalectic*, *dipody*, *dimeter*. How many feet are there in a trochaic dimeter, and how many in a dactylic dimeter? 10. Why is ἦλθεν ἵνα ἴδῃ more correct than ἔρχεται ἵνα ἴδῃ? How is ἴδῃ to be explained? Translate into Greek: *they took care (ἐπιμελέομαι) that this should be done (γίγνομαι)*, and explain the construction used in the dependent clause. 11. What is the difference between χρῆν σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν and χρή σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν? Express in Greek: *O that this had happened, O that this might happen, and O that this were true*; and explain the verbal form used in each case. 12. What is an *anapæstic dimeter acatalectic*, — an *anapæstic tetrameter catalectic*, — an *anapæstic system*? What is an *elegiac distich*?

XXVIII.

1. Decline the nouns νῆσος in the Singular, λέων in the Dual and Plural, and βασιλεύς in all numbers. Explain the accent of νῆσος and λέων wherever it varies from that of the Nominative Singular. 2. Decline the Pronouns σύ in all numbers and ὅστις in the Plural. Explain the accents of the Genitive and Dative Plural of ὅστις. 3. In what two principal ways are adjectives compared by change of termination? Give examples of each. 4. Give the principal forms of ἀληθής, and μέγας. 5. Inflect the Aorist of ἴδωμι, and ἵστημι. 6. Give the principal forms of the Aorist Imperative Passive of λύω, ἵστημι, and the Second Aorist Optative of ἵστημι. 7. Explain the euphonic changes which occur in the Aorist Imperative Passive of λύω, ἵστημι, and the Second Aorist Optative of ἵστημι. — λύουσι, λέλειμμαι (λειπ-), δούς (δοντ-), νύξ τέθυκα (θυ-), ἐτέθην (θε-). 8. When any pronoun of the Third Person (οὗ, οὗ, οὗ) is used in prose, what is their peculiar force?

Give an example. 8. Give examples containing the correct use of the Genitive Absolute and of the Accusative Absolute. When is the latter regularly used? 9. Translate into Greek: *If these had been good men, they would not have suffered* (πάσχω), and explain the construction used. 10. What is a trochee, a spondee, an iambus, and an anapæst? What is *cæsura* in verse, and where does this generally occur in the heroic hexameter? 11. How are object clauses with ὅπως after verbs like σκοπέω distinguished, in construction and in meaning, from final clauses? Give an example of each. When do final clauses admit the Indicative? 12. Distinguish the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse from its use in other constructions. Show, by an example, how the Imperfect is expressed in the Infinitive. What two meanings can ἐφ' ὃ τοῦτο ἂν ποιῆσαι have? Explain the principle in each case. 13. What is the difference between an Iambic Dipody and an Iambic Dimeter? What substitutions for the Iambus are allowed in an Iambic Dipody? what for the Trochee in a Trochaic Dipody? Explain an Anapæstic System.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

~~Prof. G. H. Lane~~

I.

1. Demaratus, the father of King Tarquin,¹ fled² from Corinth to Tarquinii.

1. *Tarquiniius*. 2. *Fugio, fugere*.

2. I do not think¹ that immortality² is to be despised³ by a mortal.⁴

1. *Arbitror, arbitrari*. 2. *Immortalitas*. 3. *Contemno, contemnere*. 4. *Mortalis, -e*.

3. Theophrastus is¹ said to have accused² Nature, because³ she had given a long life to crows,⁴ and so⁵ short⁶ a life to men.

1. *Dico, dicere*. 2. *Accuso, accusare*. 3. *Quod*. 4. *Cornix*. 5. *Tam*. 6. *Exiguus*.

4. Ignorance¹ of future² evils³ is more useful⁴ than knowledge⁵ [of them⁶].

1. *Ignoratio*. 2. *Futurus*. 3. *Malum*. 4. *Utilis*. 5. *Scientia*. 6. Omit.

5. Do you not know¹ what² sort of men you charge³ with crime?⁴

1. *Intelligo*. 2. What sort of = *qualis*. 3. *Arguo, arguere*. 4. *Scelus*.

6. If death¹ were feared,² Brutus would not have fallen³ in battle,⁴ and the Decii would not have exposed⁵ themselves to the weapons⁶ of the enemy.

1. *Mors*. 2. *Timeo, timere*. 3. *Concido, concidere*. 4. *Prælium*. 5. *Objicio, objicere*. 6. *Telum*.

II.

1. Pompey was the first Roman who subdued¹ the Jews.² By right³ of conquest⁴ he entered⁵ their Temple.

1. *Devinco, -ere.* 2. *Judæus.* 3. *Jus.* 4. *Victoria.*
5. *Intro, -are.*

2. They say¹ that Timotheus, a distinguished² man at Athens,³ when⁴ he had dined⁵ at⁶ Plato's⁷ and had been greatly⁸ gratified⁹ with the entertainment,¹⁰ and had seen him the-next-day,¹¹ said:¹² "Your dinners¹³ are pleasant¹⁴ not only at-the-time,¹⁵ but also the-day-after."¹⁶

1. *Fero, ferre.* 2. *Clarus.* 3. *Athenæ, -arum.* 4. *Cum.*
5. *Cæno, -are.* 6. *Apud.* 7. *Plato, -onis.* 8. *Admodum.*
9. *Delecto, -are.* 10. *Convivium.* 11. *Postridie.* 12. *Dico.*
13. *Cæna.* 14. *Jucundus.* 15. *In præsentia.* 16. *Postero die.*

3. Verres also¹ ordered² the silver³ tables⁴ to be carried-away⁵ from⁶ all the shrines.⁷

1. *Idem.* 2. *Jubeo, -ere.* 3. *Argenteus, -a, -um.* 4. *Mensa.*
5. *Aufero.* 6. *De.* 7. *Delubrum.*

III.

1. The next¹ day he calls² the leaders of the forces³ together, and tells⁴ them that no city is more hostile⁵ to the Greeks than the royal⁶ (city) of the old kings.

1. *Posterus.* 2. *Convocare* = call together. 3. *Copiae.*
4. *Docere.* 5. *Infestus.* 6. *Regius.*

2. If we grant¹ that the gods exist,² and that the universe³ is ruled⁴ by their mind, I do not see why⁵ I should⁶ say there is no divination.⁷

1. *Concedo.* 2. *Esse.* 3. *Mundus.* 4. *Regere.* 5. *Cur.*
6. I say there is no = *nego esse.* 7. *Divinatio.*

3. There is not¹ one of you who has not often² heard³ how⁴ Syracuse⁵ was taken by Marcellus.

1. Not one = *nemo*. 2. *Sæpe*. 3. *Audire*. 4. *Quemadmodum*. 5. *Syracusæ*.

4. Demaratus, the father of our King Tarquin, fled¹ from Corinth,² because³ he could not bear⁴ the tyrant⁵ Cypselus, to Tarquinii, and there⁶ established⁷ his fortunes.⁸

1. *Fugere*. 2. *Corinthus*. 3. *Quod*. 4. *Ferre*. 5. *Tyrannus*. 6. *Ibi*. 7. *Constituere*. 8. *Fortuna*.

IV.

1. They say¹ that the death of his son was² announced to Anaxagoras [as he was³] discoursing⁴ among⁵ his friends⁶ on⁷ the nature of things, and that no⁸ answer was given by him except⁸ that he begot⁹ him mortal. A glorious¹⁰ speech¹¹ in¹² truth, and worthy¹³ of being uttered¹⁴ by so great a man.

1. *Tradere*. 2. *Nuntiare*. 3. *Omit*. 4. *Disserere*. 5. *Inter*. 6. *Familiaris*. 7. *De*. 8. Literally, nothing else (*nihil aliud*) was answered (*respondere*) except (*nisi*). 9. *Gignere*. 10. *Præclarus*. 11. *Vox*. 12. *Vero*. 13. *Dignus*. 14. *Emittere*.

2. How much wiser¹ Xenophon [acted²], who, when he was engaged-in-sacred-rights,³ and heard that his elder⁴ son had fallen⁵ in battle,⁶ merely⁷ laid-down⁸ the garland⁹ from¹⁰ his head: but¹¹ when he heard that he had fallen fighting¹² bravely,¹³ he put¹⁴ the garland on his head again.¹⁵

1. *Sapienter*. 2. *Omit*. 3. *Sacra peragere*. 4. *Major natu*. 5. *Cadere*. 6. *Prælium*. 7. *Tantum*. 8. *Deponere*. 9. *Corona*. 10. *E*. 11. *Vero*. 12. *Pugnare*. 13. *Fortiter*. 14. Put on = *imponere* with dative. 15. *Rursus*.

V.

1. There is need¹ of magistrates,² without³ whose wisdom⁴ and care⁵ the state⁶ cannot⁷ exist.⁸

1. *Opus.* 2. *Magistratus.* 3. *Sine.* 4. *Prudentia.*
5. *Diligentia.* 6. *Civitas.* 7. With *posse.* 8. *Esse.*

2. Do you see¹ how² the furies³ harass⁴ the impious,⁵ and never⁶ suffer⁷ them to-stand-still?⁸

1. *Video.* 2. *Ut.* 3. *Furia.* 4. *Agito.* 5. *Impius.*
6. With *unquam.* 7. *Patior.* 8. *Consisto.*

3. Since¹ solitude² and a life³ without friends⁴ is full⁵ of snares⁶ and fear,⁷ reason⁸ admonishes⁹ us to contract¹⁰ friendships.¹¹

1. *Cum.* 2. *Solitudo.* 3. *Vita.* 4. *Amicus.* 5. *Plenus.*
6. *Insidix.* 7. *Metus.* 8. *Ratio.* 9. *Moneo.* 10. *Com-*
paro. 11. *Amicitia.*

4. We favor¹ thee; we wish² thee to enjoy³ thy virtue.⁴

1. *Faveo.* 2. *Cupio.* 3. *Fruor.* 4. *Virtus.*

5. Lucilius used¹ to say² that he wished³ those things which he wrote⁴ to be read⁵ neither by the very unlearned⁶ nor the very learned.

1. *Soleo.* 2. *Dico.* 3. *Volo.* 4. *Scribo.* 5. *Lego.*
6. *Indoctus.*

6. The decemvirate¹ and his colleagues² had completely³ changed⁴ Fabius,—a man formerly⁵ excellent⁶ both in peace⁷ and in war.⁸

1. *Decemviratus.* 2. *Collega.* 3. *Plane.* 4. *Muto.*
5. *Olim.* 6. *Egregius.* 7. With *domus.* 8. *Militia.*

VI.

1. Let us consider,¹ first,² whether the universe³ is governed⁴ by the foresight⁵ of the gods;⁶ secondly,⁷ whether they provide⁸ for the welfare⁹ of man.¹⁰

1. *Video.* 2. *Primum.* 3. *Mundus.* 4. *Rego.* 5. *Providentia.* 6. *Deus.* 7. *Deinde.* 8. *Consulo.* 9. *Res.* 10. *Humanus.*

2. Neoptolemus would never¹ have been able² to take³ Troy, if he had been willing⁴ to listen⁵ to Lycomedes, in⁶ whose household he had been brought⁷ up.

1. *Nunquam.* 2. *Possum.* 3. *Capere.* 4. *Volo.* 5. *Audio.* 6. *Apud.* 7. *Educo.*

3. When¹ the enemy² saw³ that the damages,⁴ which they had hoped⁵ could⁶ not be repaired⁷ for a long⁸ time,⁹ had been so¹⁰ repaired by the toil¹¹ of a few¹² days¹³ that there was no opportunity¹⁴ left¹⁵ for a sally,¹⁶ they were-eager¹⁷ for the original¹⁸ terms¹⁹ of capitulation.²⁰

1. *Ubi.* 2. *Hostis.* 3. *Video.* 4. *Is.* 5. *Spero.* 6. *Possum.* 7. *Reficio.* 8. *Longus.* 9. *Spatium.* 10. *Ita.* 11. *Labor.* 12. *Paucus.* 13. *Dies.* 14. *Locus.* 15. *Relinquo.* 16. *Eruptio.* 17. *Recurro.* 18. *Idem.* 19. *Conditio.* 20. *Deditio.*

4. If he is about to come¹ to Rome without² violence,³ you may⁴ properly⁵ remain⁶ at home;⁷ but⁸ if he is about to give⁹ up the city¹⁰ to be plundered,¹¹ I fear¹² that Dola-bella himself¹³ can¹⁴ not fully¹⁵ protect¹⁶ us.

1. *Venio.* 2. *Modeste.* 3. *Possum.* 4. *Recte.* 5. *Sum.* 6. *Domus.* 7. *Sin.* 8. *Do.* 9. *Urbs.* 10. *Diripio.* 11. *Vereor.* 12. *Ipse.* 13. *Possum.* 14. *Satis.* 15. *Prosum.*

VII.

1. When ¹ I was on ² (my) Tusculan-estate,³ and wanted ⁴ to use ⁵ certain ⁶ books ⁷ out ⁸ of the library ⁹ of Lucullus, I went ¹⁰ to his villa,¹¹ to take ¹² them thence ¹³ myself,¹⁴ as ¹⁵ I used ¹⁶ to.

1. *Cum.* 2. *In.* 3. *Tusculanum.* 4. *Velle.* 5. *Uti.*
6. *Quidam.* 7. *Liber.* 8. *E.* 9. *Bibliotheca.* 10. *Venire.* 11. *Villa.* 12. *Promere.* 13. *Inde.* 14. *Iipse.*
15. *Ut.* 16. *Solere.*

2. You know-not,¹ madman,² what power³ virtue⁴ has;⁵ you use⁶ the name⁷ only⁸ of virtue, you know not how⁹ powerful¹⁰ virtue itself¹¹ is.

1. *Nescire.* 2. *Insanus.* 3. *Vis.* 4. *Virtus.* 5. *Habere.*
6. *Usurpare.* 7. *Nomen.* 8. *Tantum.* 9. *Quid.* 10. To be powerful, *valere.* 11. *Iipse.*

3. What can¹ you say² in³ your defence⁴ which they have not said?

1. *Possum.* 2. *Dicere.* 3. *In.* 4. *Defensio.*

4. You are sorry¹ for others,² for yourself³ you are neither⁴ sorry nor⁴ ashamed.⁵

1. *Miseret.* 2. *Alius.* 3. *Tu.* 4. *Nec.* 5. *Pudet.*

5. The tyrant¹ Dionysius, expelled² from Syracuse,³ taught⁴ boys⁵ at Corinth.⁶

1. *Tyrannus.* 2. *Expello.* 3. *Syracusæ,-arum.* 4. *Docere.*
5. *Puer.* 6. *Corinthus.*

6. This state¹ has not produced² any³ men more illustrious⁴ in glory⁵ than Africanus, Lælius, and Furius.

1. *Civitas.* 2. *Ferre.* 3. *Ullus.* 4. *Clarus.* 5. *Gloria.*

VIII.

1. Let us so¹ live² as always³ to think⁴ that an account⁵ must be rendered⁶ by us.

1. *Ita.* 2. *Vivere.* 3. *Semper.* 4. *Arbitrari.* 5. *Ratio.*
6. *Reddere.*

2. Would-that¹ I could² as³ easily⁴ discover⁵ the truth⁶ as refute⁷ the falsehood.⁸

1. *Utinam.* 2. *Posse.* 3. *Tam.* 4. *Facile.* 5. *Invenire.*
6. *Verus.* 7. *Convincere.* 8. *Falsus.*

3. He exhorted¹ his friends² not to be-wanting³ to the common⁴ safety.⁵

1. *Hortari.* 2. *Amicus.* 3. *Deesse.* 4. *Communis.*
5. *Salus.*

4. After¹ Pompey had learned² what had been done³ at Corfinium, he set-out⁴ with two legions⁵ from Luceria, and in five days⁶ arrived-at⁷ Brundisium.

1. *Posteaquam.* 2. *Reperire.* 3. *Gerere.* 4. *Proficisci.*
5. *Legio.* 6. *Dies.* 7. *Pervenire.*

5. When¹ by the supreme-authority² of one man there-was³ no-longer⁴ a field⁵ in public-life⁶ for wisdom⁷ or⁸ personal-influence,⁹ I surrendered¹⁰ myself neither¹¹ to my sorrows,¹² by which I should have been overwhelmed¹³ if-I-had-not¹⁴ resisted¹⁵ them, nor¹¹ to pleasure¹⁶ unworthy¹⁷ of a scholar.¹⁸

1. *Quum.* 2. *Dominatus.* 3. *Esse.* 4. *Non jam.*
5. *Locus.* 6. *Res publica.* 7. *Consilium.* 8. *Aut.* 9. *Auctoritas.* 10. *Dedere.* 11. *Nec.* 12. *Angor.* 13. *Conficere.*
14. *Nisi.* 15. *Resistere.* 16. *Voluptas.* 17. *Indignus.*
18. *Doctus homo.*

IX.

1. I find¹ that Plato came² to Tarentum in the consulship³ of Camillus and Claudius.

1. *Reperire*. 2. *Venire*. 3. Express this by the word *consul*.

2. The plays¹ of² Livius are not worthy³ of being read⁴ a second⁵ time.

1. *Fabula*. 2. *Livianus* = of Livius. 3. *Dignus*. 4. *Legere*. 5. *Iterum*.

3. The Sicilians¹ sometimes² make³ a month⁴ longer⁵ by one⁶ day⁷ or two⁸ days.

1. *Siculus*. 2. *Nonnunquam*. 3. *Facere*. 4. *Mensis*. 5. *Longus*. 6. *Unus*. 7. *Dies*. 8. *Biduum*. Write out the rule for the case of *dies*.

4. The Stoics¹ think² it does not³ concern⁴ men⁵ to know⁶ what is going to happen.⁷

1. *Stoicus*. 2. *Existimare*. 3. *Nihil*. 4. *Interesse*. 5. *Homo*. 6. *Scire*. 7. *Esse*.

5. There were [some¹] who on this day accused² the king³ of rashness,⁴ the consul⁵ of inefficiency.⁶

1. Omit. 2. *Accusare*. 3. *Rex*. 4. *Temeritas*. 5. *Consul*. 6. *Segnitia*.

6. I am afraid¹ that I cannot² grant³ that.⁴

1. *Vereri*. 2. *Possum*. 3. *Concedere*. 4. *Ille*.

X.

1. When Nasica had come¹ to the poet² Ennius, and the maid³ had told⁴ him⁵ Ennius was not at home,⁶ Nasica knew⁷ that she had said so⁸ at her master's⁹ command,¹⁰ and that he was within.¹¹

1. *Venire*. 2. *Poeta*. 3. *Ancilla*. 4. *Dicere*. 5. *Is* (dative). 6. *Domus*. 7. *Sentire*. 8. Omit. 9. *Dominus*. 10. *Jussu* (abl.). 11. *Intus*.

2. A few¹ days² after,³ when Ennius had come to Nasica and asked⁴ for him, Nasica bawls⁵ out that he is not at home.

1. *Paucus*. 2. *Dies*. 3. *Post*. 4. *Querere* (with the accusative). 5. *Exclamare*.

3. Then quoth¹ Ennius: What?² Do I not recognize³ your⁴ voice?⁵

1. *Inquit*. 2. *Quid*. 3. *Cognoscere*. 4. *Tuus*. 5. *Vox*.

4. Hereupon¹ Nasica: You are a shameless² fellow:³ when I asked for you I believed⁴ your maid (when⁵ she said) that you were not at home. Do you not believe my-own-self?⁶

1. *Hic*. 2. *Impudens*. 3. *Homo*. 4. *Credere* (with dative). 5. Omit. 6. My-own-self, *ego ipse*.

XI.

1. This¹ edict² having been published,³ there was⁴ no⁵ state⁶ which⁷ did not send⁸ a part⁹ of its¹⁰ Senate¹¹ to Cordova,¹² no⁵ Roman citizen¹³ who⁷ did not come¹⁴ to the meeting at¹⁵ the day.¹⁶

1. Literally, which, *qui*. 2. *Edictum*. 3. *Pervulgare*. 4. *Esse*. 5. *Nullus*. 6. *Civitas*. 7. Which — not or who — not, *quin*. 8. *Mittere*. 9. *Pars*. 10. Omit. 11. *Senatus*. 12. *Corduba*. 13. *Civis*. 14. *Convenire*. 15. *Ad*. 16. *Dies*.

2. Nothing¹ is more praiseworthy,² nothing more worthy³ of a great⁴ and illustrious⁵ man,⁶ than clemency.⁷

1. *Nihil.* 2. *Laudabilis.* 3. *Dignus.* 4. *Magnus.*
5. *Præclarus.* 6. *Vir.* 7. *Clementia.*

3. Don't¹ you know² what³ sort of dead⁴ men you are accusing⁵ of the worst⁶ crime?⁷

1. *Nonne.* 2. *Intelligere.* 3. What sort of, *qualis.*
4. *Mortuus.* 5. *Arguere.* 6. *Summus.* 7. *Scelus.*

4. For many¹ ages² the name³ of the Pythagoreans⁴ was⁵ in such high repute, that⁶ no others⁷ seemed⁸ learned.⁹

1. *Multus.* 2. *Sæculum.* 3. *Nomen.* 4. *Pythagoreus.*
5. To be in such high repute, *sic vigere.* 6. *Ut.* 7. *Alius.*
8. *Videri.* 9. *Doctus.*

XII.

1. In-the-mean-time¹ the Romans,² the Scipios³ being sent⁴ to Spain,⁵ first⁶ drove⁷ the Carthaginians⁸ from the province,⁹ afterwards¹⁰ carried¹¹ on serious¹² wars¹³ with¹⁴ the Spaniards¹⁵ themselves.¹⁶

1. *Interea.* 2. *Romanus.* 3. *Scipio, -onis.* 4. *Mittere.*
5. *Hispania.* 6. *Primo.* 7. *Expellere.* 8. *Pænus.* 9. *Provincia.*
10. *Postea.* 11. *Gerere.* 12. *Gravis.* 13. *Bellum.*
14. *Cum.* 15. *Hispanus.* 16. *Iipse.*

2. While¹ these² things were carried³ on in Asia, all¹⁴ Greece⁴ had rushed⁵ to⁶ arms,⁷ in the hope⁸ of regaining⁹ liberty,¹⁰ following¹¹ the authority¹² of the Lacedæmonians.¹³

1. *Dum.* 2. *Hic.* 3. *Gerere.* 4. *Græcia.* 5. *Concurrere.*
6. *Ad.* 7. *Arma.* 8. *Spes.* 9. *Recuperare.*
10. *Libertas.* 11. *Sequi* (perfect participle). 12. *Auctoritas.*
13. *Lacedæmonius.* 14. *Omnis.*

3. When¹ Regulus had come² to Rome,³ he set⁴ forth his instructions⁵ in the Senate;⁶ but⁷ he said⁸ it was⁹ not⁸ expedient¹⁰ for the captives¹¹ to be restored;¹² for

that they¹³ were young¹⁴ men and good¹⁵ leaders,¹⁶ that he (Regulus) was enfeebled¹⁷ by age.¹⁸

1. *Cum*. 2. *Venire*. 3. *Roma*. 4. *Exponere*. 5. *Man datum*. 6. *Senatus*. 7. *Sed*. 8. To say not, *negare*. 9. *Esse*. 10. *Utilis*. 11. *Captivus*. 12. *Reddere*. 13. *Ille*. 14. *Adolescens*. 15. *Bonus*. 16. *Dux*. 17. *Confectus*. 18. *Senectus*.

XIII.

1. Phormio the¹ Peripatetic,² when³ Hannibal,⁴ expelled⁵ from Carthage,⁶ had come⁷ to Ephesus,⁸ is said⁹ to have talked¹⁰ some¹¹ hours¹² about¹³ the duty¹⁴ of a commander.¹⁵

1. *Ille*. 2. *Peripateticus*. 3. *Cum*. 4. *Hannibal*, -balis. 5. *Expellere*. 6. *Karthago*, -aginis. 7. *Venire*. 8. *Ephesus*, -esi. 9. *Dicere*. 10. *Loqui*. 11. *Aliquot*. 12. *Hora*, -ræ. 13. *De*. 14. *Officium*. 15. *Imperator*.

2. Then,¹ when the² rest who had heard³ him were greatly⁴ charmed,⁵ they inquired⁶ of⁷ Hannibal what he⁸ thought⁹ of¹⁰ that¹¹ philosopher.¹² Hannibal is said¹³ to have answered,¹⁴ that he had often¹⁵ seen¹⁶ many¹⁷ crazy¹⁸ old¹⁹ men, [but²⁰] nobody²¹ who²² was more²³ crazy²⁴ than Phormio.

1. *Tum*. 2. *Cæteri*. 3. *Audire*. 4. *Vehementer*. 5. *Delectare*. 6. *Quærere*. 7. *Ab*. 8. *Ipse*. 9. *Judicare*. 10. *De*. 11. *Ille*. 12. *Philosophus*. 13. *Ferre*. 14. *Respondere*. 15. *Sæpe*. 16. *Videre*. 17. *Multus*. 18. *Delirus*, -a, -um. 19. *Senex*. 20. *Omit*. 21. *Nemo*. 22. *Qui*. 23. *Magis*. 24. I am crazy (by the verb) *deliro*, *delirare*.

XIV.

1. If the Gauls¹ had attacked² the town³ that night,⁴ they would have taken⁵ it easily,⁶ since⁷ no one supposed⁸ that an enemy⁹ was-at-hand.¹⁰

1. *Gallus*. 2. *Oppugno*. 3. *Oppidum*. 4. *Nox*.
 5. *Capio*. 6. *Facile*. 7. *Quum*. 8. *Puto*. 9. *Hostis*.
 10. *Adsum*.

2. For three-days,¹ however,² they waited³ to see⁴ what the consul would do,⁵ who was himself enrolling-troops⁶ at Ariminum, and had ordered⁷ Nero to cross⁸ the Po,⁹ and hinder¹⁰ the enemy from ravaging¹¹ the country.¹²

1. *Triduum*. 2. *Tamen*. 3. *Exspecto*. 4. *Omit*. 5. *Facio*.
 6. *Delectum habeo*. 7. *Impero*. 8. *Transeo*. 9. *Padus*.
 10. *Prohibeo*. 11. *Populor*. 12. *Ager*.

3. After¹ the leader² of the Gauls saw³ that the Romans would-not⁴ risk⁵ a battle,⁶ he repented⁷ of his own inactivity,⁸ for⁹ he remembered¹⁰ the counsels¹¹ of his father,¹² who had feared¹³ that his son¹⁴ would not be bold¹⁵ enough,¹⁶ and had warned¹⁷ him not to lose¹⁸ a single day.

1. *Posteaquam*. 2. *Dux*. 3. *Video*. 4. *Nolo*. 5. *Committo*.
 6. *Prælium*. 7. *Pœnitet*. 8. *Inertia*. 9. *Enim*.
 10. *Memini*. 11. *Consilium*. 12. *Pater*. 13. *Metuo*.
 14. *Filius*. 15. *Audax*. 16. *Satis*. 17. *Moneo*. 18. *Amitto*.

XV.

1. The next¹ day² I was summoned³ by Pansa to Bononia.⁴ When⁵ I was on⁶ the way,⁷ it was announced⁸ to me that he was dead.⁹

1. *Posterus*. 2. *Dies*. 3. *Arcesso*. 4. First declension.
 5. *Cum*. 6. *In*. 7. *Iter*. 8. *Nuntio*. 9. *Morior*.

2. You (plural) seem¹ to me not² even³ to-day⁴ to know⁵ what⁶ a crime⁷ you have dared⁸ against⁹ me.

1. *Videor*. 2. *Ne*. 3. *Quidem*. 4. *Hodie*. 5. *Scio*.
 6. Interrogative. 7. *Facinus*. 8. *Audeo*. 9. *In*.

3. This man, if¹ he had been blessed² with a longer³ life,⁴ would have been much⁵ more illustrious⁶ than his brother,⁷ in peace⁸ and in war.⁹

1. *Si*. 2. *Contingo*; literally, "if a longer life had fallen to him." 3. *Longus*. 4. *Ætas*. 5. *Multus*. 6. *Clarus*. 7. *Frater*. 8. With *domus*. 9. *Militia*.

4. The consul, afraid¹ of being surrounded,² sent³ cavalry⁴ to take⁵ possession of the hills.⁶

1. *Vereor* (perfect participle). 2. *Circumvenio*. 3. *Præmitto*. 4. *Eques*. 5. *Occupo*. By what constructions may the purpose be given? 6. *Collis*.

XVI.

1. Marcellus, with¹ a small² body³ of horse,⁴ fought⁵ [the enemy⁶] and killed⁷ the king⁸ of the Gauls,⁹ Viridomarus by name,¹⁰ with his¹¹ own hand.⁸

1. *Cum*. 2. *Parvus*. 3. *Manus*. 4. *Eques* (plural). 5. *Dimicare*. 6. Omit. 7. *Occidere*. 8. *Rex*. 9. *Gallus*. 10. *Nomen*. 11. *Suus*.

2. In the ninth¹ year² after³ the banishment⁴ of the kings,⁵ when⁶ the son-in-law⁷ of Tarquinius had collected⁸ a huge⁹ army¹⁰ to¹¹ avenge the wrong¹² done¹³ his father-in-law,¹⁴ a new¹⁵ office¹⁶ was created¹⁷ at Rome.

1. *Nonus*. 2. *Annus*. 3. *Post*. 4. *Exactus* (literally, after the kings expelled). 5. *Rex*. 6. *Cum*. 7. *Gener*. 8. *Colligere*. 9. *Ingens*. 10. *Exercitus*. 11. *Ad* with gerundive of *vindicare*. 12. *Injuria*. 13. Simply the objective genitive: literally, "wrong of his." 14. *Socer*. 15. *Novus*. 16. *Dignitas*. 17. *Creare*.

3. At¹ present I will merely² ask³ this,⁴ whether⁵ this branch-of-literature⁶ is deservedly⁷ suspected⁸ by⁹ you.

1. *Nunc*. 2. *Tantum*. 3. *Quærere*. 4. *Ibid.* 5. *Ne* (enclitic). 6. *Genus scribendi*. 7. *Merito*. 8. *Suspectus*. 9. Dative.

XVII.

1. The ninth¹ year² after³ the expulsion⁴ of the kings,⁵ when⁶ the son-in-law⁷ of Tarquin⁸ had⁹ collected an immense¹⁰ army,¹¹ a new¹² dignity¹³ was¹⁴ created at Rome, which is¹⁵ called the dictatorship,¹⁶—greater¹⁷ than the consulship.¹⁸

1. *Nonus*. 2. *Annus*. 3. *Post*. 4. Literally, “kings expelled”: *exigo*. 5. *Rex*. 6. *Cum*. 7. *Gener*. 8. *Tarquinus*. 9. *Colligo*. 10. *Ingens*. 11. *Exercitus*. 12. *Novus*. 13. *Dignitas*. 14. *Creo*. 15. *Appello*. 16. *Dictatura*. 17. *Magnus*. 18. *Consulatus*.

2. Do you suppose¹ that men² who are³ said to⁴ predict-the-future can⁵ tell-you⁶ whether⁷ the⁸ moon uses⁹ her¹⁰ own light¹¹ or¹² that⁷ of the sun?¹³

1. *Censeo*. 2. *Is*: literally, “those.” 3. *Dico*. 4. Predict-the-future: *divino*. 5. *Possum*. 6. Tell-you: *respondeo*. 7. *Omit*. 8. *Luna*. 9. *Utor*. 10. *Suus*. 11. *Lumen*. 12. *An*. 13. *Sol*.

3. It was a glorious¹ sentiment² and³ worthy³ of being uttered⁴ by that⁵ great man.⁶

1. *Præclarus*. 2. *Vox*. 3. *Dignus*. 4. *Emitto*. 5. That great: *tantus*. 6. *Vir*.

XVIII.

1. When¹ Balbus had² said this,³ then⁴ Cotta said, with-a-smile,⁵ “You are⁶ late, Balbus, in telling me what to defend;⁷ for⁸ while⁹ you were discussing¹⁰ I was myself pondering¹¹ what to say in¹² reply, and¹³ not so-much¹⁴

for-the-purpose-of¹⁵ refuting¹⁶ you as of finding-out¹⁷ the-things¹⁸ which I did not¹⁹ understand."²⁰

1. *Cum*. 2. *Dico*. 3. Relative. 4. *Tum*. 5. *Arrideo* (present participle). 6. I am late in telling, *sero præcipio*. 7. *Defendo*. 8. *Enim*. 9. Ablative absolute. 10. *Disputo*. 11. *Mecum meditor*. 12. In reply, *contra*. 13. *Neque*. 14. So much — as, *tam* — *quam*. 15. *Causa*. 16. *Refello*. 17. *Requiro*. 18. With *is*. 19. *Minus*. 20. *Intelligo*.

XIX.

1. I do not care¹ how² rich³ Gyges is.⁴

1. Express with *refert*. 2. *Quam*. 3. *Dives*. 4. *Esse*.

2. Who¹ more² illustrious in Greece³ than⁴ Themistocles? who⁵ when⁶ he had⁷ been driven into exile⁸ did⁹ not do harm to his thankless¹⁰ country,¹¹ but did¹² the same¹³ that Coriolanus had¹³ done twenty¹⁴ years¹⁵ before.¹⁶

1. *Quis*. 2. *Clarus*. 3. *Græcia*. 4. Write in two ways. 5. *Qui*. 6. *Cum*. 7. *Expellere*. 8. *Exilium*. 9. Do harm to, *Injuriam ferre* with dative. 10. *Ingratus*. 11. *Patria*. 12. *Facere*. 13. *Idem*. 14. *Viginti*. 15. *Annus*. 16. *Ante*.

3. In the first¹ of the spring² the consul came³ to Ephesus, and, having⁴ received the troops⁵ from⁶ Scipio, he held⁷ a speech⁸ in-presence-of⁹ the soldiers,¹⁰ in¹¹ which, after¹² extolling their bravery,¹³ he exhorted¹⁴ them to¹⁵ undertake a new¹⁶ war¹⁷ with¹⁸ the Gauls, who had¹⁹ [as he said¹¹] helped Antiochus with¹¹ auxiliaries.²⁰

1. *Primus*. 2. *Ver*. 3. *Venire*. 4. *Accipere*. 5. *Copiae*. 6. *A*. 7. *Habere*. 8. *Contio*. 9. *Apud*. 10. *Miles*. 11. Omit. 12. *Collaudare* (ablative absolute). 13. *Virtus*. 14. *Adhortari*. 15. *Suscipere* with *ad* and gerundive. 16. *Novus*. 17. *Bellum*. 18. *Cum*. 19. *Juvare*. 20. *Auxilium*.

XX.

1. The plays¹ of Livius are not worth² reading³ more-than-once.⁴

1. *Fabula.* 2. *Dignus.* 3. *Legere.* 4. *Iterum.*

2. What¹ style-of-speaking² was³ in vogue in those⁴ times⁵ can⁶ best⁷ be⁸ learned from⁹ the works¹⁰ of Thucydides.¹¹

1. *Qui.* 2. *Dicendi genus.* 3. *Vigere.* 4. *Ille.* 5. *Tempus.* 6. *Posse.* 7. *Maxime.* 8. *Intelligere.* 9. *Ex.* 10. *Scriptum.* 11. *Thucydides* (genitive *-di*).

3. When¹ I had² been engaged a-couple-of-years³ in⁴ law⁵ cases, and my name⁶ was very-well-known⁷ in the forum, I went⁸ away from Rome. When¹ I had⁹ come to Athens,¹⁰ I stayed¹¹ six months¹² with¹³ Antiochus, and renewed¹⁴ the study¹⁵ of philosophy¹⁶ under¹⁷ this teacher.¹⁸

1. *Cum.* 2. *Versari.* 3. *Biennium.* 4. *In.* 5. *Causa.* 6. *Nomen.* 7. *Jam celebratum.* 8. *Proficisci.* 9. *Venire.* 10. *Athenæ.* 11. *Esse.* 12. *Mensis.* 13. *Cum.* 14. *Renovare.* 15. *Studium.* 16. *Philosophia.* 17. *Omit.* 18. *Doctor* (ablative absolute).

XXI.

1. When¹ Paullus, to whom the war² with³ Perses⁴ had-been-allotted,⁵ had⁶ gone home,⁷ that⁸ very⁹ day¹⁰ he noticed¹¹ that his little¹² daughter Tertia was low-spirited.¹³

1. *Cum.* 2. *Bellum.* 3. *Cum.* 4. *Perses* (genitive *æ*). 5. To be allotted, *obtingere* (active). 6. *Redire.* 7. *Domus.* 8. *Is.* 9. *Ipsæ.* 10. *Dies.* 11. *Animadvertere.* 12. Diminutive of *filia.* 13. *Tristiculus.*

2. "What¹ is the matter,"² said³ he, "my Tertia?" "Why¹ are you sad?"⁴ "My father,"⁵ said she, "Persa is⁶ dead."

1. *Quid*. 2. *Omit*. 3. *Inquit*. 4. *Tristis*. 5. *Pater*.
6. *Perire*.

3. Then ¹ the-father ² embraced ³ the girl ⁴ tenderly ⁵ and said, "I ⁶ accept the omen,⁷ my daughter."

Now ⁸ this ⁹ Persa was a puppy,¹⁰ which had ¹¹ died.

1. *Tum*. 2. The father, *ille*. 3. *Complecti*. 4. *Puella*.
5. Comparative of adverb *arte*. 6. *Accipere*. 7. *Omen*.
8. *Autem*. 9. *Is*. 10. *Catellus*. 11. *Mori*.

XXII

1. Plato, when ¹ he was ² provoked with a slave ³ of ⁴ his, bade ⁵ him doff ⁶ his tunic ⁷ forthwith ⁸ and hold ⁹ out his shoulders ¹⁰ to the scourge,¹¹ intending ¹² to beat him himself ¹³ with his own hand.¹⁴

1. *Cum*. 2. *Irasci* with dative. 3. *Servus*. 4. Of his = *suus*. 5. *Jubere*. 6. *Ponere*. 7. *Tunica*. 8. *Statim*.
9. Hold out = *præbere*. 10. *Scapulæ*, -arum. 11. *Verber*, -is, plural. 12. Future participle of *cedere*. 13. *Ipse*.
14. *Manus*.

2. When ¹ he was-aware ² that he was provoked, he kept ³ his hand suspended,⁴ just-as ⁵ he had raised ⁶ it, and stood ⁷ like ⁸ one ⁹ about to strike.¹⁰

1. *Postquam*. 2. *Intellegere*. 3. *Detinere*. 4. *Suspendere*. 5. *Sicut*. 6. *Tollere*. 7. *Stare*. 8. *Similis*.
9. *Omit*. 10. *Cedere*.

3. Being-asked ¹ then ² by a friend ³ who had happened ⁴ in what ⁵ he was-about : ⁶ "I am exacting ⁷ penalty," ⁸ said he, "from ⁹ a passionate ¹⁰ man."¹¹

1. *Interrogare*. 2. *Deinde*. 3. *Amicus*. 4. Happened in = *forte intervenire*. 5. *Quis*. 6. *Agere*. 7. *Exigere*.
8. *Pæna*, plural. 9. *Ab*. 10. *Iracundus*. 11. *Homo*.

XXIII.

1. While¹ this² was³ done at Veii,⁴ meantime⁵ the citadel⁶ at Rome was in great⁷ danger.⁸

1. *Dum*. 2. *Hic* (neuter plural). 3. *Agere*. 4. *Veii*, *Veiorum*. 5. *Interim*. 6. *Arx*. 7. *Ingens*. 8. *Periculum*.

2. For¹ the Gauls,² having³ observed a human⁴ track,⁵ climbed-up⁶ to the top⁷ in a glimmering⁸ night⁹ in such¹⁰ silence¹¹ that¹² they not¹³ only escaped-the-notice-of¹⁴ the guards,¹⁵ but¹⁶ did not-even¹⁷ rouse¹⁸ the dogs,¹⁹ — a creature²⁰ on-the-alert²¹ for²² noises²³ at night.²⁴

1. *Namque*. 2. *Gallus*. 3. *Notare* (ablative absolute). 4. *Humanus*. 5. *Vestigium*. 6. *Evadere*. 7. *Summus*, neuter. 8. *Sublustris*. 9. *Nox*. 10. *Tantus*. 11. *Silentium*. 12. *Ut*. 13. *Non solum*. 14. *Fallere*. 15. *Custos*. 16. *Sed*. 17. *Ne — quidem*. 18. *Excitare*. 19. *Canis*. 20. *Animal*. 21. *Sollicitus*. 22. *Ad*. 23. *Strepitus*. 24. *Nocturnus*.

XXIV.

1. Death¹ alone² confesses³ how puny⁴ are the bodies⁵ of men.⁶

1. *Mors*. 2. *Solus*. 3. *Fateor*. 4. *Quantulus*. 5. *Corpusculum*. 6. *Homo*.

2. There¹ is nothing² better³ than agriculture,⁴ nothing sweeter,⁵ nothing worthier⁶ of a free⁷ man,

1. *Omit*. 2. *Nihil*. 3. *Bonus*. 4. *Agricultura*. 5. *Dulcis*. 6. *Dignus*. 7. *Liber*.

3. When¹ Livius Salinator was² going out of the city³ to⁴ carry on war⁵ against⁶ Hasdrubal, Fabius advising⁷ him to ascertain⁸ the strength⁹ of the enemy¹⁰ first,¹¹ he

answered ¹² that he would not let ¹³ a chance ¹⁴ for fighting ¹⁵ pass.¹³

1. *Cum*. 2. *Egredi* (with ablative). 3. *Urbs*. 4. *Gerere*.
5. *Bellum*. 6. *Adversus*. 7. *Moneo*, ablative absolute.
8. *Agnoscere*. 9. *Vis* (plural). 10. *Hostis*. 11. *Prius*.
12. *Respondeo*. 13. *Omitto*. 14. *Occasio*. 15. *Pugno*
(genitive of *gerand*).

XXV.

1. During¹ these events,² horsemen³ had been sent⁴ to Alba, to⁵ transport⁶ the populace⁷ to Rome. Then legions⁸ were brought⁹ for the-purpose² of destroying¹⁰ the city.

2. When these⁵ entered¹¹ the gates,¹² there was not that commotion¹³ such¹⁴ as is apt¹⁵ to belong-to¹⁶ captured¹⁷ cities, when, on-the-capture¹⁸ of the citadel¹⁹ by force,²⁰ the rush²¹ of armed²² men² through the city confounds²³ all things;

3. but a sad²⁴ silence²⁵ so enchained²⁶ the minds²⁷ of all, that, forgetting²⁸ what to leave,²⁹ what to take³⁰ with them, they stood³¹ on the thresholds,³² or wandered³³ through their homes.³⁴

1. *Inter*. 2. *Omit*. 3. *Eques*. 4. *Mitto*. 5. Express by a relative clause. 6. *Traduco*. 7. *Multitudo*. 8. *Legio*. 9. *Duco*. 10. *Diruo*. 11. *Intro*. 12. *Porta*. 13. *Tumultus*. 14. *Qualis*. 15. *Soleo*. 16. Expressed by the case of "cities." 17. *Capio*. 18. Express by a passive verb. 19. *Arx*. 20. *Vis*. 21. *Cursus*. 22. *Armo*. 23. *Misceo*. 24. *Tristis*. 25. *Silentium*. 26. *Defigo*. 27. *Animus*. 28. *Obliviscor*. 29. *Relinquo*. 30. *Fero*. 31. *Sto*. 32. *Limen*. 33. *Pervagor*. 34. *Domus*.

XXVI.

1. Whenever¹ the spring² had-set-in,³ Verres devoted⁴ himself to journeyings,⁵ in which he showed⁶ himself so-very⁷ energetic⁸ that nobody⁹ ever¹⁰ saw¹¹ him sitting¹² on¹³ a horse.¹⁴

1. *Cum.* 2. *Ver.* 3. *Cœpit esse.* 4. *Do.* 5. *Iter.* 6. *Præbeo.* 7. *Usque eo.* 8. *Impiger.* 9. *Nemo.* 10. *Unquam.* 11. *Video.* 12. *Sedeo.* 13. *In.* 14. *Equus.*

2. For he used to ride¹ in a sedan and eight, in which there was a cushion² stuffed³ with rose-leaves.⁴ Moreover,⁵ he had⁶ one⁷ garland⁸ on his⁹ head,¹⁰ another¹¹ on his⁹ neck,¹² and ever-and-anon¹³ he gave¹⁴ his nose a little-net¹⁵ of the finest¹⁶ of thread,¹⁷ with tiny¹⁸ meshes,¹⁹ full²⁰ of rose-leaves.

1. To ride in a sedan and eight, *Lectica octophoro ferri.* 2. *Pulvinus.* 3. *Farcio.* 4. *Rosa* (singular). 5. *Autem.* 6. *Habeo.* 7. *Unus.* 8. *Corona.* 9. *Omit.* 10. *Caput.* 11. *Alter.* 12. *Collum.* 13. *Identidem.* 14. *Ad nares sibi admovere.* 15. *Reticulum.* 16. *Tenuis.* 17. *Linum.* 18. *Minutus.* 19. *Macula.* 20. *Plenus.*

XXVII.

1. Nasica when¹ he had come to Ennius's² and the girl³ had told him that Ennius was not at home, was aware⁴ that she had said it at her master's⁵ order,⁶ and that he was at home. A few⁷ days after when¹ Ennius had come to² Nasica's, Nasica cries out⁸ that he is not at home. Then⁹ Ennius: "What! don't I know¹⁰ your voice?"¹¹ Here-upon¹² Nasica: "You are a shameless¹³ fellow;¹⁴ I believed¹⁵ your girl, don't you believe me?"

1. *Cum.* 2. Come to Ennius's, *venire ad Ennium.* 3. *Ancilla.* 4. *Sentio.* 5. *Dominus.* 6. *Jussu* (ablative).

7. *Paucus*. 8. *Exclamo*. 9. *Tum*. 10. *Cognosco*. 11. *Vox*.
12. *Hic*. 13. *Inpudens*. 14. *Homo*. 15. *Credo*.

2. It was more¹ important² for the Athenians to have solid³ roofs⁴ on⁵ their⁶ houses⁷ than the loveliest⁸ ivory⁹ statue¹⁰ of Minerva. Still¹¹ I would rather be Phidias¹² than the best possible¹³ carpenter.¹⁴

1. *Plus*. 2. It is important, *interest*. 3. *Firmus*.
4. *Tectum*. 5. *In*. 6. Omit. 7. *Domicilium*. 8. *Pulcher* (superlative). 9. "Of ivory," *ex* and *ebur*. 10. *Signum*.
11. *Tamen*. 12. *Phidias*, *Phidiæ*. 13. *Vel* with superlative of *bonus*. 14. *Faber tignarius*.

XXVIII.

1. At the same¹ time² King Attalus, having gone³ from Thebes⁴ to Pergamus, dies⁵ in his seventy-second year,⁶ after⁷ reigning⁸ four-and-forty years. To this man fortune⁹ had given no claim¹⁰ but¹¹ wealth¹² toward¹³ the hope¹⁴ of the throne.¹⁵

1. *Idem*. 2. *Tempus*. 3. *Proficiscor*. 4. *Thebæ*, *Thebarum*. 5. *Morior*. 6. *Annus*. 7. *Cum* (literally, "when he had reigned"). 8. *Regno*. 9. *Fortuna*. 10. No claim, *nihil*. 11. *Præter*. 12. *Divitiæ*. 13. *Ad*. 14. *Spes*. 15. *Regnum*.

2. By using¹ this² at once³ economically⁴ and⁵ in princely style⁶ he brought it to pass⁷ that he seemed⁸ not unworthy⁹ of the throne. Then,¹⁰ after the Gauls were conquered¹¹ in a single¹² battle,¹³ he assumed¹⁴ the name¹⁵ of King.¹⁶

1. *Utor*. 2. Refers to *divitiæ*. 3. At once . . and, *simul* . . *simul*. 4. *Prudenter*. 5. In princely style, *magnifice*. 6. Bring it to pass, *efficio*. 7. *Videor*. 8. *Indig-*

nus. 9. *Deinde.* 10. *Vinco.* 11. *Unus.* 12. *Prælium.*
13. *Adscisco.* 14. *Nomen.* 15. *Regius, -a, -um.*

3. He ruled¹ his subjects² with perfect³ justice,⁴ he showed⁵ unparalleled⁶ fidelity⁷ to his allies,⁸ he was courteous⁹ to wife¹⁰ and children,¹¹ — four he left¹² surviving,¹³ — gentle¹⁴ and generous¹⁵ to friends.¹⁶

1. *Rego.* 2. *Suus, -a, -um.* 3. *Summa.* 4. *Justitia.*
5. *Præsto.* 6. *Unicus.* 7. *Fides.* 8. *Socius.* 9. *Comis.*
10. *Uxor.* 11. *Liberi.* 12. *Relinquo.* 13. *Superstes, -stis.*
14. *Mitis.* 15. *Munificus.* 16. *Amicus.*

LATIN GRAMMAR.

I.

1. DECLINE *carcer, deus, arcus, dies*, giving the gender of each, with the rule for it, and marking the quantities of penultimate and final syllables in all the cases.

2. Give the gender of *via, gladius, Tiberis*, with the rule for each. Give Ablative singular of *sedile, turris*; Genitive plural of *vir, pater, hostis, equa*.

3. Decline *alter, alacer, iste*. Compare *gracilis, inferus, ingens, malus*; compare *prope*, and the adverbs formed from *acer, altus*.

4. Give principal parts of *pono, sedeo, domo, vincio*. Give Future Active Participle and Future Passive Participle of *pono*, and Pluperfect Active Second Person Plural of *sedeo*, marking the quantities of all the syllables of both verbs. Inflect the Present Indicative of *eo*; of *nolo*.

5. Name some classes of verbs followed by the Genitive, by the Dative, by the Ablative, by two Accusatives. Give some of the rules for the Subjunctive after Relative Pronouns; for its use after Particles. How is *not* expressed with the Imperative? How is a Wish expressed?

II.

1. Before what vowels have *g* and *c* a soft sound? What is the gender of *Januarius*? of *Corinthus*? of *Aquilo*? Give the rule for each. What is an Epicene Noun? What words are naturally neuter? What is Declension? What are some of the general rules for Declension? Which apply to all nouns?

2. Decline *dea*, *Penelope*, *vir*, *vis*, *barbiton*, *sedile*. When does the Nominative plural of the third declension end in *-ia*? Give the three general rules for gender in nouns of the third declension. What is the gender of *tellus*, *legio*, *arundo*, *amnis*? Give the rule for each. Decline *domus*, *bos*, *Vergilius*. What are the Heterogeneous Nouns, and Heteroclites? Give some examples of each. Give the rule for the derivation of Patronymics; of Diminutives. What do the terminations *-ium*, *-arium*, *-ile*, in nouns denote?

3. Decline *alius*, *quisquam*, *tu*. Give the rules for comparing adverbs. What is a Gerund? a Gerundive? a Supine? a Participle? Give the synopsis of *possum* in the Third Person Singular throughout the verb. Inflect the Imperatives, Active and Passive, of *moneo*, *amo*, *capio*, *audio*. What are Irregular Verbs? Give the list of them. What compounds of *facio* have *fic* in the passive? How do you form Frequentative Verbs? how Inceptives? how Intensives? How are adverbs formed from adjectives?

4. What does *ultimus* mean? What do *hic* and *ille* mean when used together? Explain all the uses of *suus* which you know. When is the Nominative of the Third Person wanting? Translate in two ways, "A woman of remarkable beauty" (*femina*, *maximus*, *pulchritudo*). Explain the Genitive,—*pridie ejus diei*. How do you translate the name of a town to which motion proceeds? How from which? How the name of a town where an event occurs? How in each case if the name of the place is not the name of a town?

5. Tell all the ways in which a voluntary agent can be translated. Translate, "We pity (*miseret*) them." When is the Passive Voice followed by the Accusative of the

thing? What is Synecdoche? How do you translate expressions denoting time how long, and time at which something happens? What cases follow *potior*, *fido*, *doceo*, *peto*, *juvat*, *voco*? What two different Ablative constructions may follow a comparative? In what senses does *ut* take the Subjunctive? in what the Indicative? What construction follows *priusquam*, *quin*, *cum*? Mention four cases of a Subjunctive after *qui*.

6. Tell all the ways you know of translating a clause denoting a purpose into Latin. When is the Infinitive used without a subject? State the use of the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative of Gerunds. What is the general order of words in a Latin sentence?

7. Give the rules for Increment in nouns and verbs. When do two consonants lengthen the preceding vowel? Give the general rules for the quantity of final syllables.

III.

1. Decline *honos*. What is its gender? Why? Is this gender natural or grammatical, and what is the difference between these two classes of genders? Mention some classes of nouns which are masculine from their signification. Some which are feminine. How do neuter nouns of the third declension end? Decline any one you think of. How do you distinguish the declensions of nouns?

2. Decline *duo*. Decline *levior*. Of what degree of comparison is it? Give the other degrees of comparison of the same word. Compare *magnus*. Mention other adjectives which are irregular in their comparison.

3. Decline *ipse*. Give all genders of the Nominative singular of *quis*. Of the Interrogative *qui*. Decline *siquis*.

4. What is an Irregular Verb? Give a synopsis of the

verb *esse*. Write out the Present tense of this verb in all modes and persons. How do you distinguish the conjugations? What are the principal stems of verbs? Give the terminations of the First Person Indicative of a verb of the third conjugation in all the tenses. What is a Frequentative Verb?

5. What is the Increment of a verb? What is the quantity of verbal increments? What is the general rule for the quantity of the increments of nouns?

IV.

1. Give the three general rules for the gender of nouns of the third declension. Gender and rule for *Boreas, manus, res, virtus*.

2. Decline the following nouns, marking the quantities of the penultimate and final syllables in all the cases: *imago, domus, poema, respublica, juvenis*.

3. Decline *tu, uterque, aliquis, brevior*. Compare *clemens, par, diu*. What does the termination *-ile* in nouns denote? *-lentus* in adjectives?

4. Give principal parts of *juvo, resisto, spondeo, haurio*, marking the quantities of all the syllables in all the forms. Inflect the Perfect Active Indicative of *resisto*, Imperative Active and Passive of *haurio*. Give the synopsis of *fio* in the present stem.

5. Give several cases of nouns which follow the verb *sum*, and the rules for them. What cases follow *utor, recordor, parco, poenitet*? What cases do the prepositions *super, prae, inter*, govern respectively? How is a Purpose expressed?

V.

1. Decline the following nouns, marking the quantity of

the penultimate and final syllables through all the cases: *ala, genius, pars, conclave, acus, acies*. Give the gender of each noun, with rule for it.

2. Decline the adjectives *acer* and *facilis*; the pronouns *quidam* and *uter*. Compare *acer, facilis, felix, malus*. Form adverbs from *pulcher* and *prudens*, and compare them. How do you express in Latin *five, fifth, and five times*?

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs, marking the quantity of all the syllables: *sto, torqueo, cado, cædo, cedo, ordior*. Inflect the Perfect Subjunctive Active of *cedo*, and the Present Imperative Passive of *ordior*, marking the quantities throughout.

4. What case or cases follow *pudet, fungor, præsum, doceo*? Translate into Latin: 1. He asked (*rogo*) him whether (*num*) Caius had come (*venio*). 2. He said (*dico*) that Caius would come. 3. He orders (*impero*) Caius to come. 4. He was hindered (*impedio*) by Caius from (*quominus*) coming. 5. He was waiting (*opperior*) until (*dum*) Caius should come. 6. No one (*nemo*) waited who was able (*possum*) to come. 7. If he had waited, I should not have come. 8. Would that (*utinam*) Caius would come. 9. Do not come, Caius.

VI.

1. Decline *virtus, domus, puer, calcar*, giving the gender of each with the rule for it, and marking the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables in all the cases.

2. Give the gender of *juvenis, canon, ratio, flos*, with the rule for each. Give the Ablative singular of *Anchises, aper, tribus*; Genitive plural of *nubes, respublica, mater*.

3. Decline *piger, gravior, ambo, quisque*. Compare *frugi, humilis*, and the adverbs formed from *acer, durus*.

4. Give the principal parts of *veto*, *laccio*, *pendo*, *pendeo*, *sepelio*, *mentior*. Mark the quantity of all the syllables of the verbal forms *adjuvare* (from *adjuvo*), *tetenderitis* (from *tendo*), and give all the voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons in which they may be found. Inflect the Future Perfect Indicative Passive of *moneo*, marking the quantity of all the syllables.

5. Translate into Latin in as many ways as you are able :

1. He sent (*mitto*) men to seek (*peto*) an oracle (*oraculum*).
2. He heard (*audio*) that Caius had fled (*fugio*).
3. He feared (*timeo*) that Caius had fled.
4. He was angry (*irascor*) that Caius had fled. What cases follow the prepositions *præ*, *sub*, *inter*, respectively ? Give the rules which you remember for the Dative after verbs.

VII.

1. Decline *filia*, *vesper*, *navis*, *nemus*, *domus* ; mark the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables through all the cases ; give the gender of each noun, with the rule. Give the rules for the formation of the Genitive plural of the third declension. How are the Diminutives formed from nouns ?

2. Decline *crudelis*, *unus*, *duo*, *idem*, *aliquis* ; compare *crudelis*, *facilis*, *superus*, *vetus*. What are the meanings respectively of the terminations *-osus* (e.g. *vinosus*), *-ilis* (e.g. *mobilis*), *-ax* (e.g. *fallax*) ? Give the Latin for a hundred, two hundred, and so on to nine hundred inclusive. Mark the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables in all the Latin words given in this section.

3. Give the principal parts of *juvo*, *veho*, *sentio*, *censeo*, *cædo*, *audeo*. Inflect the Present Subjunctive Passive of *juvo* ; the Perfect Subjunctive Active of *veho* ; the Future

Indicative Passive of *cædo*; the Imperfect Subjunctive Active of *volo*. Mark the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables.

4. What case or cases respectively follow the verbs *vendo*, *dono*, *pœnitet*, *rogo*, *solvo*, *condemno*? Translate into Latin: He orders (*impero*) Caius to be present (*adsum*). He feared (*metuo*) that Caius was not present. He sent (*mitto*) Caius to be present. He was angry (*irascor*) because (*quod*) Caius was present. He is happy (*beatus*) provided (*dummodo*) Caius is present. He did not know (*nescio*) on what day (*dies*) Caius was present. Where may the cæsural pause occur in the dactylic hexameter?

VIII.

1. Decline the following nouns, giving the gender of each with the rule, and marking the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables in all the cases: *vir*, *Boreas*, *imago*, *murmur*, *fides*, *rus*, *portus*.

2. What is denoted by the terminations *-mentum* (e. g. *documentum* from *doceo*), *-or* (e. g. *fautor* from *faveo*), *-idus* (e. g. *calidus* from *caleo*)? Compare *dexter*, *frugi*, *sacer*, *juvenis*, *merito*, and the adverbs from *alacer* and *æger*.

3. Decline *integer*, *alius*, *dispar*, *plus*, marking the quantity as in section one. Decline *iste*, *meus*, *quidam*.

4. Mark the quantity of all the syllables of the verbal forms in this section (4). Give the principal parts of the following verbs: *ambio*, *sto*, *maneo*, *arcesso*. Give a synopsis of *fio* in the present stem. Inflect the Future Perfect Indicative, Active and Passive, of *cædo*. In what places can *capere* be found? In what places *venimus*, and how distinguished by difference of quantity?

5. By what cases may *sum* be followed? Translate: He

knew (*scio*) that Caius was coming (*venio*). He begged (*oro*) Caius to come. He feared (*timeo*) that Caius would not come. He sent (*mitto*) men to hinder (*obsto*) Caius from coming. Explain the use of *ille*, *is*, *hic*, *iste*, *ipse*, *sui*. Give some of the rules for the case of a noun referring to the same person or thing as a preceding noun.

IX.

1. Decline *Annius*, *radix*, *fons*, *flos*, *exemplar*, *manus*. Give the gender of each, with the rule. Give the rules for the formation of the Ablative singular of the third declension. What are the meanings of the endings *-mentum* (e. g. *impedimenta*), *-bulum* (e. g. *pabulum*), *-tor* (e. g. *doctor*), *-etum* (e. g. *rosetum*)?

2. Decline *alacer*, *supplex*, *iste*, *qualis*, *unusquisque*. Compare *ager*, *suavis*, *dives*. What is the Latin for *four*, *forty*, *four hundred*, *fourth*, *fortieth*, *four hundredth*? What is the significance of the ending *-ax* (e. g. *ferax*)? *-cundus* (e. g. *verecundus*)?

3. Give the principal parts of *cupio*, *cubo*, *tego*, *oveo*, *vincio*, *veho*. Inflect the Future Indicative of *redeo* and *mori*; and the Present Subjunctive of *suspicio* and *malo*.

4. Give all the rules for the construction of names of towns. What classes of verbs in Latin are constructed with the Genitive case? What classes with the Ablative? What is the difference of meaning between the Imperfect and Pluperfect tenses of the Subjunctive in Conditional Sentences? How are clauses in English introduced by *that* to be translated into Latin? What is the difference between *ne* and *ut non*? Write down the following words in four columns, and mark the quantity of every syllable: *fieri*, *arbores*, *habere*, *desinit*, *fiebat*, *venerunt*, *veho*, *laborat*,

improbis, dederint, perbrevis, dici, victrices, congregi, nomen, dedecori, cupidine, auditur, non, abstulerunt, peritus, requireres, dirutus, maritimus.

X.

1. Decline *locus, sol, vis, mare, motus*. Give the gender of each with the rule. What classes of nouns of the third declension form their Genitive plural in *-ium*.

2. Decline *uter*. Give the Ablative singular and Genitive plural of *celeber, crudelis, supplex*. Compare *carus, humilis, parvus*. Form adverbs from *æger* and *crudelis*, and compare them. Give, in Latin, the multiples of ten from twenty to one hundred inclusive. Decline *aliquis*.

3. Give the principal parts of *verto, veto, gaudeo, vincio, vinco*. Inflect the singular of the Present Subjunctive Active of *verto* and *veto*; of the Future Indicative Passive of *vincio*; and of the Imperfect Subjunctive of *eo*.

4. What Latin prepositions are followed by the Ablative case? By what case are *in* and *sub* followed? With what case or cases are the following verbs respectively constructed: *impero, pudet, doceo, obliviscor, ignosco*? What do *utinam adsit* and *utinam adesset* respectively mean? Give the rules for the Subjunctive mood in the following sentences: 1. *Nemo est qui te non metuat*. 2. *Fortis est qui te non metuat*. 3. *Dicit adesse hominem qui te non metuat*. Write out the following words, and mark the quantity of all the syllables: *transituros, sustulit, oceanus, congregi, virorum, reducit, tradiderint, mare, Cæsare, ruina, humilis, victrices, acceperas, hostilis, ratus, nemini, tenebris, reliquæ, nomina, requiris, graviora, distrahit, antiquus, mentitur*.

XI.

1. Decline *triumvir, crinis, dies, cubile, imago, domus*.

Give the gender of each noun, with the rule. Give the rules for the formation of the Genitive plural of the third declension. Give the meaning of the terminations *-ile* (e. g. *caprile*), *-ium* (e. g. *collegium*).

2. Decline *totus, dulcis, plus, quisquam*. Compare *capax, nequam, pauper*. Give the Latin for ten and multiples of ten as far as one hundred. Form adjectives from *Roma, Athenæ, civis*.

3. Give the principal parts of *depromo, jaceo, verito, ordior, jacio, spondeo*. Inflect the Perfect Subjunctive Passive of *audeo*; the Imperfect Subjunctive of *fio*; the Present Subjunctive Passive of *domo*; the Imperative of *ordior*.

4. Give the rules for the cases that follow the verbs *potior, pudet, doceo, egeo, ignosco*. Mention the various constructions by which a Purpose may be expressed in Latin. Give the rules for the use of the Subjunctive in Relative Clauses. When is a Dactylic Hexameter called Spondaic?

XII.

1. Decline *Lucius, puppis, manus, bos, September*, giving the gender of each noun with the rule, and marking the quantities of the final syllables throughout the declension of the first three. Give the rules for the genders of the following nouns: *os, sermo, lapis, dies, exemplar*.

2. Decline *acer, par, fortis, idem*. Compare *similis, pulcher, parvus*. What are the meanings of the terminations *-lentus* (e. g. *opulentus*), *-ax* (e. g. *minax*), *-ilis* (e. g. *humilis*)? Give the Latin for *eleven, nineteen, seventy-six; seven, fourteenth, twenty-fifth*.

3. Give the principal parts of *lædo, sero, seco, cædo*,

gaudeo, cado. Inflect the Present Subjunctive Active of *laedo*; the Future Passive of *sero*; the Imperative Passive of *cædo*.

4. What case or cases follow the following verbs respectively: *condemno, celo, pœnitet, pareo, interest*? Write in Latin "at Cannæ"; "to Cannæ"; "from Cannæ"; "at Rome." Translate: 1. Si Cæsar adest, lætor. 2. Si adsit, læter. 3. Si adesset, lætarer. 4. Si adfuisset, lætatus essem. 5. Si adfuerit, lætabor.

XIII.

1. Write down the following words and mark the quantity of the penult, giving the rules of prosody: *tempora, responderunt, dederint, discedo, iniquus, oceanus, remanet, egi, impedit, manus, brevis, cervices, protulit, nolite, vectigal*.

2. Meaning of termination *-etum* in *rosetum*? Of *-olus* in *filiolus*? Of *-ax* in *loquax*? Of *-mentum* in *tegumentum*?

3. Write the Perfects and Supines of *diligo, reperio, maneo, perfundo, indulgeo, cedo, cædo, cado, moveo, cognosco*.

4. Compare *acer, benè, magnus, similis, gravis*.

5. Give the Present Subjunctive and Future Indicative Third Person Singular of *sum, cerno, eo, malo, caveo, venio*.

6. Decline *sedile, fructus, homo, vir, ingenium, melior*.

7. Decline *aliquis, alter, ipse*.

8. What is the Latin for *five*? For *fifth*? For *five times*? For *fifty*? *fiftieth*? *fifty times*? Write in Latin: One man in every ten.

XIV.

1. Give the gender of each of the following nouns, and the rule for it: *pax, pactio, manus, munus, salus, ager, pes*.

2. Decline the following nouns, marking the quantity of

the penultimate and final syllables in each form : *filius, iter, domus, dies*. Give the rules for the formation of the Ablative singular and Genitive plural of the third declension.

3. Decline *solus, fortis, idem, quidam*. Compare *ingens, similis, sacer*. Give the meanings of the following endings of nouns and adjectives : *-ula* (*cornicula*), *-ium* (*ministerium*), *-etum* (*saxetum*), *-icius* (*patricius*).

4. Give the principal parts of the verbs *fundo, veto, verto, voveo, sancio, cædo*. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present Subjunctive Active, and of the Future Indicative Passive of *veto, verto*, and *sancio*. Inflect the Imperfect Subjunctive Passive of *facio*, and the Future Indicative Active of *transeo*.

5. By what cases respectively are these words followed : *occurro, condemno, sub, fruor, noceo* ?

XV.

1. Decline *poema, domus, turris, Baia*, marking the quantity of all penultimate and final syllables. Give the gender of each and the rule. Write the Vocative singular and the Dative and Accusative plural of *dea, genius, locus*.

2. State the significance of the terminations in *vehiculum, orator, virtus, docilis*. Give the word from which each is derived, and the rule for the quantity of the penult. Translate *istic, istuc, istinc*. What kind of a verb is *cito* ? Account for the quantity of its penultimate vowel. Give the principal parts of *tono, potior, vivo, fido, vincio*, and *faveo*.

3. What case or cases follow *similis, fungor, recordor, in, inter, interest* ? What classes of verbs are followed by both Genitive and Accusative ? What two constructions may follow *circumdo* ?

4. Give the rules for the Subjunctive after *ut*, *utinam*, *cum*, *dum*, and *quod* (because). What is the meaning of *quominus*, and after what expressions is it used? When may an Infinitive with its Subject Accusative stand independent in a sentence? When may the Subject of an Infinitive be in the Nominative?

XVI.

1. Decline *deus*, *alius*, *tu*, *siquis*, and *audax*, marking the quantity of penultimate and final syllables. Compare *audax*, *multus*, and *nequam*. Compare adverbs formed from *audax*; *bonus*, *miser*, and *honorificus*. Give the rules for the gender of *formido*, *caput*, *pax*, *fas*, and *Tiberis*.

2. Inflect the Future Indicative and Present Subjunctive of *teneo*, *gero*, *sto*, and *fio*, marking the quantity of all the syllables. Give the Infinitives of *tollo* and *scribo*. Give all the Participles of *haurio* and *orior*. Give the principal parts of *uro*, *vendo*, *paro*, *pario*, *pareo*, *memini*, and *nanciscor*.

3. What case or cases follow *fido*, *jubeo*, *memini*, *præsum*, *existimo*, *pœnitet*, *contra*, *clam*, and the interjection *O*? By what two cases may price or value be expressed, and when is one used and when the other? What case follows the comparative when *quam* is omitted? When is it necessary that *quam* be expressed? Give five important rules for the Ablative without a preposition after verbs.

4. When is *ut* omitted before the Subjunctive? Give the rules for the Subjunctive in Relative Clauses. Translate into Latin, "The plan of setting the city on fire," using first the Gerund and then the Gerundive. Plan, *consilium*. To set on fire, *inflammare*.

XVII.

1. Decline together *frater meus*. Also decline in the singular, with the proper gender of the adjective annexed, *nox* (*unus*), *fides* (*Punicus*), *mare* (*uterque*), *Orion* (*nimbosus*), marking the quantity of penultimate and final syllables. Decline in the plural, marking the quantities in the same way, *ensis* (*pugnax*), *portus* (*tutus*), *finis* (*extremus*), *mos* (*vetus*). Give the rule for the gender of each of the above nouns. What is an Epicene Noun? Give the significance of the terminations *-ax* in (*pugnax*), *-osus* in (*nimbosus*), also of *-urio* in (*esurio*), and *-sco* in (*rubesco*). Form an abstract noun from *solus*. Compare *pugnax*, *extremus*, *vetus*. Compare adverbs formed from *carus*, *malus*, *similis*.

2. Give the principal parts of *reperio*, *ordior*, *cupio*, *circumdo*, *aufero*, *tango*, *arcesso*, marking the quantity of the penult. Inflect (marking the quantity of the penult) the Future Active Singular of *maneo* and *venio*; and the plural of the Present Subjunctive Passive of *facio* and *peto*. Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *purgo*, *pergo*, *morior*; and inflect the Imperative Active of *dico*.

3. What case or cases follow *ob*, *occurro*, *moneo*, *gaudeo*, *irascor*, *sub*, *pudet*, *pro*, *præditus*? Give the rules for verbs which govern two Accusatives. In what ways may the agent be expressed? State in what ways the construction of names of towns differs from that of other names of places. Give all the rules for the Subjunctive, denoting either purpose or result; after *quasi* and *priusquam*; in the Indirect Discourse.

XVIII.

1. Decline together in the singular *Marcus Tullius Cicero senex*. In the same way decline (both in singular and

plural) with the adjective annexed in the proper gender, *dies* (*fastus*), *flumen* (*aureus*) ; in the plural : *arma* (*victrix*), *dea* (*immortalis*). Mark the quantity of all the vowels in the above nouns and adjectives. State the significance of the terminations *-men* in (*flumen*), *-eus* in (*aureus*), *trix* in (*victrix*.) What classes of words of the third declension form the Ablative in *-i* only ?

2. Give the principal parts of *adjuvo*, *nolo*, *venio*, *paciscor*, *sperno*, *foveo*, *mordeo*, *scindo*, marking the quantity of the penultimate vowel. Give the synopsis of *mordeo* and *paciscor* ; give all the Infinitives and Participles ; and inflect the Imperatives.

3. Give all the rules you remember for verbs that govern the Dative. State the case or cases by which the price, the source, time when, and place where (including names of towns), are expressed, and give the rules. Give the rule for the Subjunctive in the following sentences : *Quid enim, Catilina, est quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit ? Nunc ego mea video quid intersit. Supplicatio decreta est his verbis quod urbem incendiis liberassem. C. Sulpicium misi qui ex ædibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret. O fortunate adolescens qui Homerum præconem inveneris.*

XIX.

1. Decline in the singular : *facies*, *idem*, *ovile*, *sidus*, *filius*. Decline in the plural : *portus*, *dea*, *navis*. Write the gender over the nouns (rules not required), and mark the quantity of all penultimate and final syllables. 1. Give the significance of the terminations *-ile* in *ovile* ; *-men* in *gestamen*. 2. Form an abstract noun from *felix* ; from *æger*. 3. Form a noun denoting the masculine agent from *adjuvo*, and a frequentative verb from *cio*, and account for

the quantity of their penultimate vowels. 4. Compare *humilis*, *juvenis*, and adverbs formed from *felix* and *ager*.

2. 1. Give the principal parts of *cado*, *cædo*, *tono*, *reperio*, *curro*, *pasco*, *paciscor*, marking the quantity of the penult. 2. Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *abeo*, *ulciscor*; the Present Indicative of *fio*; the Future Indicative Active and the Present Subjunctive Passive of *munio*, with the quantity of all the penults.

3. 1. What case or cases follow *super*, *tenus*, *recordor*, *fruo*, *similis*? 2. Give the principal parts of *parco* and *confido*, and the case that follows each. 3. Give the rules for the two cases after *pudet*, *do*, *doceo*, *moneo*. 4. Give the Latin for "at home," "at Carthage," "from Carthage," "from Italy," "to Athens." *Tu discessu ceterorum nostra tamen, qui remansissemus cæde te contentum esse dicebas*. 5. Give the rules for *discessu* and *cæde*. What is the antecedent of *qui*?

4. 1. Give the rules for the Subjunctive after *dum*, *cum*, *quominus*. 2. Would *ne* or *ut non* follow *restat* and *moneo*, respectively? Why? *Statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, . . . dixisti paululum tibi esse etiam nunc moræ, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent. Idoneus est qui impetret quem legatum velit. Exclui eos quos tu ad me salutatum miseras*. 3. Explain the Subjunctives in the above sentences; the tense of *impetret*. 4. Give the rule for *salutatum*.

XX.

1. Decline ²⁵ *soror*, ¹⁵ *vir*, *vis*, *vulnus*, *animal*. Give the gender of each of these nouns, with the rule. Mark the quantity of all the penultimate and final syllables you write in this section. Give the Genitive plural of *gens* and *hostis*, with the rules.

2. Decline *sacer, acer, alius*. Compare *similis, superus, parvus, juvenis*. Form and compare adverbs from *acer, altus*. Decline *idem, tu*, and *aliquis*. Give the Latin numerals for *sixty, seventy, eighty, six hundred, seven hundred, eight hundred*.

3. Give the principal parts of *vinco, vincio, spondeo, domo, lacezzo, cædo, audeo*. (All the Participles and Infinitives of *adipiscor* and *fero*.) The Second Person Singular of the Future Indicative and of the Imperfect Subjunctive of *audeo, audio, fugio, eo, possum, volo*. Mark all penultimate and final syllables you write in this section.

4. How is price or value expressed in Latin? time in which? place where? What case or cases follow the verbs *miseret, obliviscor, ignosco, fungor, rogo*, respectively?

5. What is a Spondee? an Iambus? What is an Heroic Hexameter?

XXI.

1. Decline *mare, pignus, cor, fructus*. Give the gender of these nouns, with the rules. (Mark the quantity of any increments that occur in their declension.)

2. Compare *humilis, niger, malus*. Give the synopsis of *morior* and *gaudeo*. Give the Second Person of the Future Indicative, and of the Present, Imperfect, and Perfect Subjunctive of *spero, fero, volo*, in the Active Voice. The same of *facio* and *audio* in the Passive. Give the principal parts of *fateor, tono, peto, vincio, colo, tango*.

3. Compare *diu*. Form and compare an adverb from *brevis*. What are the meanings of the terminations of *copiosus, civilis, audacia, victrix*? What cases follow *infero, pœnitêt, parco, careo, fruor, tenax, fretus, in, ante, super*?

4. How is the place to which, the price, the agent of a Passive verb expressed in Latin?

5. How is a condition contrary to the fact expressed in Latin? State one case in which a Relative Clause requires the Subjunctive. One case where the Subjunctive is used in Principal Clauses.) What is a Gerundive? Give an example.

XXII.

1. Decline *Penelope*, *mons*, *cubile*, and give the gender with the rules. Mark the quantity of penults and final syllables of the above words. Decline *uterque*. Decline *acer*, and compare it. Form an adverb from it, and compare it.

2. Compare *senex* and *munificus*. Give the derivation of *filiolus*, *documentum*, *quercetum*, *audax*, *capessio*, and the meaning of the terminations. Give all the Participles and Infinitives of *vereor* and *cædo*, and mark the quantity of the penults. [Inflect the Imperative of *fero*, *ordior*, *nolo*, *fateor*. Give the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive First Person Singular of *adjuvo*, *eo*, *soleo*, and *fugio*, marking the quantity of the penults.] Give the principal parts of *pario*, *pareo*, *paro*, *reddo*, *redeo*, *surgo*, and of the compound of *(ab* and *fero*).

3. [What case or cases follow *refert*, *irascor*, *circumdo*?] How do the constructions of names of towns differ from those of other words? How is the degree of difference expressed in Latin? How the agent by the participle in *-dus*? What construction is used after verbs of Saying? Verbs of Fearing? How may a Purpose be expressed? How does a Gerund resemble a noun? How does it resemble a verb? How does the Gerundive differ from it?

XXIII.

1. Decline *filius*, *pectus*, *manus*, *animal*. Give the gen-

ders and mark the quantity of all penultimate and final syllables. Give the gender and the Ablative singular and Genitive plural of *imago*, *mons*, *vis*, *turris*, *sedile*. Decline *capax*, *æger*, and the comparative of *miser*. Compare *facilis*, *acer*, and an adverb formed from *piger*. Decline *uterque*.

2. Give the First Person of the Future Indicative, and all tenses of the Subjunctive of *possum*, *pario*, *sono*, *vereor*, *eo*, *soleo*. Mark quantities of penults. Give the Infinitives and Participles, Active and Passive, of *spondeo*, *morior*, *paro*, *quæro*, *queror*, *adipiscor*.

3. Explain the force of the derivative terminations in *longitudo*, *tenax*, *vehiculum*, *Priamides*, *clamito*, *vinolentus*, *filiolus*.

4. What is the construction in Latin of the place in which (including names of towns) ? the price or value ? the degree or measure of difference between objects compared ? the agent in the Passive Voice ? What case or cases follow *credo*, *pudet*, *fungor*, *refert*, *aptus*, *avidus*, *dignus*, *in*, *pro*, *propter*, *doceo*, *condemno*, *circumdo* ?

5. How is a future condition with its conclusion expressed ? How a condition contrary to fact ? How an object clause after a verb of Fearing ; of Commanding ; of Saying ? Translate *cave eas* and explain the peculiarity. When can you use the Gerundive for the Gerund ? Give an example of each. Give an example of the use of the Supine.

XXIV.

1. Decline the following words, and give their genders respectively : *onus*, *collis*, *salus*, *gradus*. Decline *felix*, *quidam*, *senex*. Compare *parvus*, *beneficus*. Form and compare an adverb from *acer*.

2. Give a synopsis of *mordeo*, *scio*, in the Active Voice,

and of *hortor, orior, polliceor, nolo*. Give the principal parts of *paro, pario, pareo, ulciscor, pango, tollo*.

3. What are the meanings of the derivative terminations in *acritudo, clamito, vinculum, parvulus*?

4. What case or cases follow *moneo, prosum, rogo, in, præter*? What is the force of *num* in a question? of *ne*? Explain the mood and tense of *mansisset* in, "*Mansissetquē utinam fortunā.*" Explain the mood of *esset* and the case of *fronde* in "*Nos delubra miseri, quibus ultimus esset ille dies velamus fronde.*" Explain the mood of *polliceantur* in "*Ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare.*" [With what other constructions could the same idea be expressed? What is the use of the supine in *-um*? in *-u*? Explain construction of *usui* and *fore* in "*Magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur.*" Describe the feet of two syllables.] Mark the quantity of the penults and last syllables in the above extracts.]

XXV.

Translate the following extract: —

Imitatus est homo Romanus veterem illum Socratem, qui cum omnium sapientissimus esset sanctissimeque vixisset, ita in iudicio capitis pro se ipse dixit, ut non supplex aut reus sed magister aut dominus videretur esse iudicum; quin etiam cum ei scriptam orationem disertissimus orator Lysias attulisset, quam si ei videretur edisceret ut ea pro se in iudicio uteretur, non invitus legit et commode scriptam esse dixit.

Decline *veterem, magister, iudicum, ei*.

Compare *invitus, sanctissime*.

Give the principal parts of *imitatus, vixisset, attulisset, edisceret, uteretur*.

Give all the Participles and Infinitives of *scriptam esse*.

What are the derivations of *Romanus*, *orationem*, *orator*, and the meaning of the derivative terminations in each?

What is the construction (i. e. where are they made and why) of *omnium*, *se*, *videretur* (in each of the two cases), *edisceret*, *ea*, *scriptam esse*, *ei* (first one), *attulisset*?

What are the principal rules for the change from Direct Discourse to Indirect?

XXVI.

June 1878.

Translate:—

Sin autem quis requirit, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandaremus, nihil est, quod expedire tam facile possimus. Nam, cum otio langueremus, et is esset reipublicæ status, ut eam unius consilio atque cura gubernari necesse esset; primum, ipsius reipublicæ causa, philosophiam nostris hominibus explicandam putavi, magni existimans interesse ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, res tam graves tamque præclaras Latinis etiam literis contineri. Eoque me minus instituti mei pœnitet, quod facile sentio, quam multorum non modo discendi, sed etiam scribendi, studia commoverim. Complures enim, Græcis institutionibus eruditi, ea, quæ didicerant, cum civibus suis communicare non poterant, quod illa, quæ a Græcis acceperant, Latine dici posse diffident. Quo in genere tantum profecisse videmur, ut a Græcis ne verborum quidem copia vinceremur.

Decline *civibus*, *decus*, *status*, *quis*, *graves*.

Compare *minus*, *graves*.

Give the principal parts, Active and Passive (if any), of *requirit*, *impulerit*, *sentio*, *diffident*, *eruditi*, *vinceremur*.

Give the synopsis of *didicerant*, *commoverim*, *pœnitet*.

Explain construction (where made and why) of *possimus*, *esset*, *hominibus*, *magni*, *me*, *instituti*, *scribendi*, *commoverim*, *diffident*.

XXVII.

Translate (omit any words you do not remember, but give their construction):—

P. Scipionem, Marce fili, eum, qui primus Africanus appellatus est, dicere solitum scripsit Cato, qui fuit eius fere æqualis, numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, nec minus solum quam cum solus esset: magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna; quæ declarat illum et in otio de negotiis cogitare et in solitudine secum loqui solitum, ut neque cessaret umquam et interdum conloquio alterius non egeret; ita duæ res, quæ languorem adferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo. Vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret.

1. (a) Give the principal parts of the verbs from which come the forms *solitum*, *scripsit*, *loqui*, *egeret*, *acuebant*, *liceret*, *vellem*. (b) Give the Present, Imperfect, and Perfect Subjunctive, and all the participles of the same verbs. (c) Mark the quantity of each penult in the forms you have given.

2. Decline *æqualis*, *solus*, *viro*, *idem*.

3. Compare *primus*, *minus*, *vere*.

4. Account for mood and tense of *dicere*, *solitum*, *esset*, *cessaret*, *vellem*, *liceret*.

5. Account for case of *eius*, *vox*, *viro*, *otio*, *conloquio*, *nobis*, *ceteris*.

6. Explain derivation of *æqualis*, *otiosus*, *magnifica*, *negotiis*, *solitudine*, *cessaret*, *conloquio*, *acuebant*.

7. Mark the feet and quantities and explain the metre of the following lines:—

Cetera labuntur celeri cælestia motu

Cum cæloque simul noctesque diesque feruntur.



XXVIII.

Translate : —

M. Atilius Regulus, cum consul iterum in Africa ex insidiis captus esset duce Xanthippo Lacedæmonio, imperatore autem patre Hannibalis Hamilcare, iuratus missus est ad senatum, ut, nisi redditi essent Pœnis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Karthaginem. Is cum Romam venisset, utilitatis speciem videbat, sed eam, ut res declarat, falsam judicavit; quæ erat talis: manere in patria, esse domui suæ cum uxore, cum liberis, quam calamitatem accepisset in bello, communem fortunæ bellicæ judicantem tenere consularis dignitatis gradum. Quis hæc negat esse utilia? quem censes? magnitudo animi et fortitudo negat. Num locupletiores quæris auctores?

Decline together *Atilius Regulus*; *captivi nobiles quidam*; *speciem falsam*.

Give principal parts of the verbs from which come *redditi essent*, *rediret*, *manere*, *quæris*.

Give the Present and Perfect Subjunctive (1st Person) and all the participles of the above verbs, and inflect the Future Indicative.

Mark the quantity of the penults and last syllables of all the Latin words you have written.

Explain the derivation and force of derivative ending of the words *auctores*, *nobiles*, *utilitatis*, *consularis*, *utilia*, *falsam*, *bellicæ*.

What is the stem and what the root of *magnitudo*? Analyze the word by derivation as far as you can. Do you know any other words in Latin or other languages from the same root?

Explain construction of *Pœnis*, *duce*, *Romam*, *domui*, *fortunæ*.

Explain mood of *redditi essent, rediret, manere, accepisset*.

Mark the quantities and divide into feet the following lines. What verse and metre are they ?

Quodcumque attigerit, siqua est studiosa sinistri

Ad vitium mores instruet inde suos.

FRENCH.

I.

I. CHARLES XII. *éprouva* ce que la prospérité a de plus grand et ce que l'adversité a de plus cruel, sans avoir été amolli par l'une ni ébranlé par l'autre. Presque toutes ses actions, jusqu'à celles de sa vie privée, ont été bien au delà du vraisemblable. C'est *peut-être* le seul de tous les hommes, et jusqu'ici le seul de tous les rois, qui *ait* vécu sans faiblesse ; il a porté toutes les vertus des héros à un excès où elles sont aussi dangereuses que les vices opposés.

II. Il a été le premier qui ait eu l'ambition d'être conquérant sans avoir l'envie d'agrandir ses États ; il voulait gagner des empires pour les donner. Sa passion pour la gloire, pour la guerre, et pour la vengeance, l'empêcha d'être bon politique, qualité sans laquelle on n'a jamais vu de conquérant. Avant la bataille et après la victoire, il n'avait que de la modestie ; après la défaite, que de la fermeté ; dur pour les autres comme pour lui-même, comptant pour rien la peine et la vie de ses sujets aussi bien que la sienne : homme unique plutôt que grand homme, admirable plutôt qu'à imiter. Sa vie doit apprendre aux rois combien un gouvernement pacifique et heureux est au-dessus de tant de gloire.

III. Charles XII. était d'une taille avantageuse et noble ; il avait un beau front, de grands yeux bleus remplis de douceur, un nez bien formé, mais le bas du visage désagréable, trop souvent défiguré par un rire fréquent qui ne partait que des lèvres ; presque point de barbe ni de che-

veux : il parlait très-peu, et ne répondait souvent que par ce rire dont il avait pris l'habitude. On observait à sa table un silence profond. Il avait conservé dans l'inflexibilité de son caractère cette timidité qu'on nomme mauvaise honte ; il eût été embarrassé dans une conversation, parce que, s'étant donné tout entier aux travaux et à la guerre, il n'avait jamais connu la société. — VOLTAIRE.

1. Translate II. and III. of the above.
 2. State mood and tense of italicized verbs in I., and give them in full.
 3. Give the principal tenses of *devoir*, *connaître*, *apprendre*, *vivre*. (Thus, Infin., *être* ; Pres. Part., *étant* ; Past Part., *été* ; Pres. Ind., *je suis* ; Pret., *je fus*.)
 4. Using mostly the words of I., translate into French :
(a) Charles has lived in adversity. (b) This man is dangerous. (c) All heroes have not lived in the greatest prosperity. (d) Have you re-read (*relu*) what you have written (*écrit*) ?
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ARITHMETIC.

I.

1. Reduce $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{7}{24}$, and $\frac{2}{48}$ to their Least Common Denominator.

2. Divide $\frac{181}{8}$ by 42. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{16}{19}$ by $\frac{4}{11}$ of $\frac{38}{9}$.

3. Reduce $\frac{18\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8}}$ to its simplest form.

4. Reduce $\frac{1}{22}$ of a gallon to the fraction of a gill.

5. Add $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{3}{4}}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{9}{16}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$.

6. How long must \$133 be on interest (simple) at 7 per cent to gain \$32,585?

7. What is the compound interest on \$1,000 for 3 years at 7 per cent (interest payable annually)?

8. What is the cube of $\frac{7}{8}$? of .006?

9. Divide 46.08 by 1,000. Divide 1.096641 by 15.21.

10. What is the square root of 104.8576?

11. What is a Circulating Decimal? Give an example of a Circulating Decimal.

12. What are Duodécimals?

II.

1. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 48 and 130.

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, and $\frac{11}{18}$ to their Least Common Denominator.

3. What part of $\frac{10}{16}$ is $\frac{1}{8}$?

4. Subtract $15\frac{1}{4}$ from $18\frac{3}{8}$.

5. Divide $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$. Multiply the same.
6. Divide $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{8}{7}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1^0}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.
7. Write $1\frac{1}{32}$ and $2\frac{1}{16}$ in a decimal form. Give the division in decimals of the first by the second.
8. Divide .09 by .0016. Multiply them.
9. Divide 876.196 by 2.12. If the decimal point were moved, in the first, two places to the left, and, in the second, one place to the right, how many times greater or less would the quotient be?
10. Find the square root of 49.2804.
11. What is the fourth power of 2? of 0.2? of .02?
12. If a man travels 64 rods in .05 of an hour, how many minutes will it take him to go a mile?
13. Find the simple interest on \$1,000 for 1 yr. 2 mos. and 12 ds.
14. How many feet, board measure, in a plank 12 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, and 4 in. thick? (Multiplication of Duodecimals.)

III.

1. What is the Least Common Multiple of 20, 24, and 36?
2. Add $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $2\frac{2}{15}$, and $3\frac{2}{20}$.
3. Multiply 48 by $\frac{5}{16}$. Divide $\frac{87}{186}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$.
4. Reduce $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 7\frac{2}{3}}{19\frac{6}{5}}$ to its simplest form.
5. Reduce $\frac{1}{6}$ of a bushel to the fraction of a pint.
6. Reduce 5 yds. 2 ft. 6 in. to the decimal of a rod, long measure.
7. Multiply 34.27 by 60,000. Divide 10634.16 by .4506.

8. At what rate per cent must \$370 be put on interest to gain \$55.50 in three years?

9. What is the amount of \$25 for 3 yrs. 5 mos. at compound interest?

10. What is the third power of 30? of .03?

11. What is the square root of 104.8576?

12. What are the contents of a granite block that is 8 ft. 9 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 2 ft. 5 in. thick? (Multiplication of Duodecimals.)

IV.

1. What is the Greatest Common Divisor of 1181 and 2741?

2. Reduce $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{13}$, and $\frac{7}{17}$ to a Common Denominator.

3. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{16}{10}$ by $\frac{4}{11}$ of $\frac{22}{9}$.

4. Add $\frac{34}{52}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{2}{10}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$.

5. Reduce $\frac{52}{7}$ of a gallon to quarts, pints, etc.

6. Multiply 4 lbs. 8 oz. 16 dwt. 20 gr. by 72.

7. Find the interest on \$76.72 from April 18, 1852, to January 26, 1855, at 6 per cent.

8. What principal at 6 per cent will amount to \$360.585 in 16 months?

9. Multiply .427 by 345.

10. Divide 87.69 by 47, also by .47.

11. What is the square root of 747.4756?

12. Give an example of a Continued Fraction.

V.

1. Name all the Prime numbers in the series of numbers between 1 and 30 inclusive; resolve all the Composite

numbers into their Prime Factors; and name all the perfect squares, cubes, and other powers in the same series.

2. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ take $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$.
3. Divide $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}} \times 72\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ of $9\frac{3}{8}$.
4. Reduce 9 rds. 1 ft. and 6 in. to the fraction of a furlong.
5. Multiply 8.764 by 40.015.
6. What is the square of 11? of .11?
7. Divide 769.428 by 200; by .00002.
8. Transform the Infinite Decimal .216 into its equivalent Vulgar Fraction.
9. What quantity of boards will be required to lay a floor 14 ft. 8' 3" in length and 13 ft. 6' 9" in width? (Multiplication of Duodecimals.)
10. Find the square root of 4.190209.
11. Find the interest on \$76.72 from April 18, 1852, to January 26, 1855, at 6 per cent.
12. If \$50 gain \$5.60 in 3 yrs. 6 mos., at simple interest, what is the rate per cent?
13. Give an example of a Continued Fraction.

VI.

1. What are the Prime Factors of 360?
2. What part of a mile is one inch?
3. Reduce $\frac{9\frac{7}{8}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$ to a Simple Fraction.
4. Add $\frac{5}{8}$ of a pound, $\frac{3}{8}$ of a shilling, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of a penny together.
5. What is the product of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{11}$ of 15, and $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of $11\frac{5}{8}$?
6. Divide 100 by $4\frac{7}{8}$.
7. What is the square of 10.01?

8. Divide .1 by .0001. Divide 10 by .1.
9. Reduce $\frac{3}{8}$ to a decimal. Reduce $\frac{3}{140}$ to a Circulating Decimal.
10. What is the interest on \$1461.75 for 4 yrs. 9 mos. at 8 per cent?
11. The interest on \$437.21 for 9 yrs. 9 mos. is \$127.884 : what is the rate of interest?
12. Find the square root of 4.426816.

VII.

1. What is the Least Common Multiple of 21, 36, 50, and 64?
2. Add together $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{1}{21}$, and $\frac{4}{18}$, and from their sum subtract $\frac{6}{15}$.
3. Multiply $\frac{24}{43}$ by $\frac{8}{18}$ of $2\frac{1}{4}$.
4. Reduce $\frac{3}{11}$ of a furlong to inches.
5. Multiply 200.043 by 2.021.
6. Divide 9.00081 by 900; 4004004 by .002; .000624 by 324.
7. What are the contents of a granite block 12 ft. 2' 3" long, 6 ft. 8' 9" wide, and 4 ft. 9' 2" thick?
8. What is the amount of \$5216.75 from January 21, 1860, to July 3, 1863, at 8 per cent, compound interest?
9. Find the cube of 10.1; of 1.01.
10. Find the square root of 49.87604.
11. Define a Circulating Decimal and give an example. What is a Continued Fraction?
12. What is the difference between an Arithmetical and a Geometrical Progression?

VIII.

- + 1. What is a Prime Number? Find the Prime Factors of 4800. \circ
- + 2. What Prime Factors compose the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of several numbers? Find the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of 84, 126, and 140. \circ
- + 3. From $\frac{8}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{15}$ subtract $\frac{3}{40}$ of $1\frac{1}{5}$. \circ
- + 4. Divide $\frac{2}{15}$ of $\frac{28}{3}$ of $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{24\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{4}}$. \circ
- + 5. Give the rule for pointing off in the multiplication of decimals, (and explain the reason).
- + 6. Multiply 0.0400268 by 0.260075. \circ
7. Divide 0.011825369 by 5.884. What is the quotient of 118253690 by the same divisor?
- + 8. Reduce $\frac{3\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ to a Circulating Decimal (Verify the result by reducing it back to a Vulgar Fraction.)
- + 9. Reduce 0.845 of a mile to furlongs, rods, feet, and inches. \circ
- + 10. The interest on \$127.50 from June 26, 1798, to May 8, 1802, was \$36.975: calculate the rate of interest.
- + 11. Find the square root of 7.333264.
- + 12. Find the cube root of 96702.579.
13. If 6 men can build 20 feet of a stone-wall in 10 days, how many men can build 360 feet of the same wall in 90 days?

IX.

1. Reduce 10917 to the product of its Prime Factors.
2. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 720, 336, and 1736; Least Common Denominator of $\frac{22}{18}$, $\frac{7}{32}$, $\frac{9}{24}$.

3. From $36\frac{9}{10}$ take $\frac{4}{3}$.
4. Multiply $\frac{2}{9}$ of $\frac{12}{9}$ of $4\frac{1}{5}$ by $\frac{36\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{4}}$. What part of $\frac{62}{11}$ yards is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch?
5. Give the rule for pointing off in multiplication of decimals, and explain its reason.
6. Reduce 0.0007648267 to a Vulgar Fraction.
7. The product of three numbers = 70.04597; two of them equal 3.91 and 3.0005 respectively. Find the third.
8. Reduce the Infinite Decimal 0.81247 to a Vulgar Fraction.
9. Find the amount of \$1000 for 2 yrs. 2 mos. 12 ds., compound interest, at 6 per cent, payable annually.
10. Find the square root of 39.037504.
11. Find the cube root of 0.000000148877.
12. Find the third power of 3; of 0.3; of 0.003.
13. If a family of 9 persons spends \$305 in 4 months, how many dollars will maintain it 8 months, if 5 persons more were added to the family? Multiply 10 ft. 3' 2" by 6 ft. 7' 8".

X.

1. What is a Prime Number? When are two numbers prime to each other? What Prime Factors compose the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of several numbers? Find the Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple of 156, 234, and 260.
2. From $\frac{8}{25}$ of $1\frac{2}{3}$ subtract $\frac{10}{27}$ of $\frac{9}{40}$; reduce the answer to its lowest terms, and reduce it to a decimal.

3. Divide $\frac{14}{5}$ of $\frac{9}{56}$ of $1\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{20 + 1.56}$.

4. Reduce $\frac{17640}{29400}$ to its lowest terms. Reduce $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{6}{25}$, and $\frac{1}{60}$ to their Least Common Denominator, add them, and reduce the sum to its simplest form. *Alt. m.*

5. Multiply 6.4 by 1.5. Multiply 0.64 by 0.15. Divide 701.5 by 2.806. Divide 0.7015 by 280.6. Reduce the last answer to its lowest terms as a Vulgar Fraction.

6. The number 209.069673692836 is composed of three factors, of which two are 20083.6 and 0.260075. Find the third factor.

7. State the rule for pointing off in the multiplication of decimals, and give its reason.

8. Reduce the Infinite Decimal $0.01\dot{3}\dot{6}$ to its lowest terms as a Vulgar Fraction, and verify the result by reducing back to a decimal.

9. Calculate the date at which a sum of \$450, which was put at simple interest at 8 per cent, December 30, 1797, amounted to \$642.30.

10. Reduce 6 fur. 30 r. 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the decimal of a mile.

11. Divide 5 cwt. 12 lbs. 4 oz. by 7. Multiply 2 ft. 3' 7" by 9 ft. 5' 11". Reduce £17 9s. 3d. to Federal money, taking 4s. 6d. = \$1.

12. Find the proportion in which sugars worth 5 cents and 8 cents a pound must be taken to form a mixture worth $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound.

13. How many digits compose the 3d power of a number containing two digits? What is the reason of your answer? What is the third power of 3? of 0.3? of 0.03? of 30?

14. Find the cube root of 39512.447416.

15. Find the square root of 13 to five places of decimals.

16. If 3 men can build a wall 60 feet long, 8 feet high, and 3 feet thick, in 64 days of 9 hours, how many days of 8 hours will 20 men require to build a wall 400 feet long, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick?

XI.

1. Which of the numbers 5, 9, 13, 18, 21, 25, are Prime Numbers? and which of them are prime to the number 10?

2. Find the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of 630, 840, and 2772.

3. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ subtract $\frac{2}{5}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$; reduce the answer to its lowest terms; and reduce it to a decimal.

4. Divide $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{7} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{11}{24} - \frac{1}{4}$.

5. Multiply 76000 by 1.05. Multiply 0.076 by 0.0105. Divide 2926.5 by 0.3902. Divide 29.265 by 390.2. Reduce the last answer to its lowest terms as a Vulgar Fraction.

6. Reduce to their lowest terms as Vulgar Fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals $0.\dot{2}7$, $0.01\dot{2}7$, $0.00\dot{2}7$, $0.\dot{0}0\dot{2}7$.

7. Calculate the date at which a sum of \$234, which was put at simple interest at 9 per cent, October 25, 1798, amounted to \$351.

8. Reduce 6 fur. 30 r. 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the decimal of a mile.

9. Find the cube root of 9358 to two places of decimals.

10. If 6 men can build a wall 80 feet long, 10 feet high, and 9 feet thick, in 100 days of 9 hours, how many days of 10 hours will be required by 15 men to build a wall 200 feet long, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick?

XII.

1. Find the Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple of 144 and 30.

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{15}$, and $\frac{11}{18}$ to their Least Common Denominator.

3. What part of $\frac{4}{5}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$?

4. Subtract $15\frac{1}{4}$ from $18\frac{3}{4}$.

5. Divide $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$. Multiply the two together.

6. Divide $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{8}{7}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{10}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.

7. Write $1\frac{1}{32}$ and $2\frac{1}{16}$ in a decimal form. Give the division in decimals of the first by the second.

8. Divide .09 by .0016. Multiply them.

9. Divide 876.196 by 2.12. If the decimal point were moved, in the first, two places to the left, and, in the second, one place to the right, how many times greater or less would the quotient be?

10. Find the cube root of 51 to three places of decimals.

11. Reduce to their lowest terms as Vulgar Fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals, $0.\dot{2}34\dot{3}$, $0.00\dot{2}34\dot{3}$, $0.01\dot{2}34\dot{3}$, $0.00\dot{2}34\dot{3}$.

12. If a man travel 64 rods in .05 of an hour, how many minutes will it take him to go a mile? *15 m.*

13. Find the simple interest on \$1000 for 6 yrs. 4 mos. and 15 ds. at 8 per cent.

14. How many feet, board measure, in a plank 12 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, and 4 in. thick? *100 ft. 4 in.*

XII

1. Reduce $\frac{23820}{89700}$ to its lowest terms.

2. Reduce $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{6}{25}$, and $\frac{1}{80}$ to their Least Common Denominator; add them, and reduce the result to a decimal form.

8
7
ARITHMETIC.

3. Divide $\frac{9}{10}$ of $\frac{7}{5}$ of $8\frac{1}{3}$, by $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{7}{4}}{18\frac{1}{4}}$. Simplify, and reduce to lowest terms by cancelling.

4. Multiply 37900000 by 2.005. Multiply 0.0379 by 0.2005. Write the numbers 37900000 and 0.0379 in words.

5. Divide 1909.14 by 0.02708. Divide 190.914 by 27080.

6. Reduce to their lowest terms as Vulgar Fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals, 0.0081, 0.0081, 0.1081, 0.108.

7. Find the simple interest on \$1000 for 5 yrs. 4 mos. and 15 ds. at 20 per cent. (To how much will \$1000 amount in 4 years, at compound interest, at 20 per cent?)

8. Reduce 5 fur. 33 r. 9 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the decimal of a mile. Reduce £17 8 s. 9 d. to Federal money, taking 4 s. 6 d. = \$1.

9. Multiply 2 ft. 3' 7" by 9 ft. 5' 11".

10. Find the cube root of 77869 to three places of decimals. Find the square root of 0.5 to five places of decimals.

XIV.

1. Reduce $\frac{16200}{24840}$ to its lowest term. What is a Prime number? When are two numbers said to be prime to each other?

2. Find the value of $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{43}{4} + \frac{22}{18} + \frac{7}{12}$; and reduce the result to its lowest terms, and also to a decimal form.

3. From $3\frac{1}{2}$ subtract $\left(\frac{7}{15} \text{ of } \frac{41}{4} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{5}\right) \div \frac{47}{17}$. Simplify by cancelling.

4. Multiply 2.708 by 0.007005. What is the product of 2.708 by 70050000? Write the numbers 0.007005 and 70050000 in words.

5. Divide 283891.3 by 0.07084. What is the quotient of 2.838913 divided by 708.4?

6. From 1 sq. rd. 5 sq. ft. subtract 7 sq. yd. 139 sq. in. Divide £ 32 16 s. 3 d. by 7.

7. Reduce 44920.9025 hours to years (of 365 days), days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

8. Find the cube root of 0.61 to five places of decimals. Find the square root of 79000 to three places of decimals.

9. Reduce to their lowest terms as Vulgar Fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals $0.00\dot{0}5\dot{4}$ and $0.20\dot{0}5\dot{4}$. Add $0.\dot{0}3$ to $0.46\dot{2}$, expressing the result as an Infinite or Circulating Decimal.

10. A certain sum of money was put at simple interest at 9 per cent, December 21, 1790. At what date did it become tripled?

XV.

1. What is the Greatest Common Divisor of two numbers? of 4760 and 3432?

2. Subtract $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{8}{9}$ from $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, add to the remainder $\frac{5}{16}$, divide the result by $6\frac{7}{8}$, and change the quotient to a decimal.

3. Divide 0.000647808 by 6.72. Write the quotient in words.

4. I owe three notes bearing interest from date: the first, dated June 1, 1866, is for \$450.00; the second, dated Dec. 17, 1866, is for \$750.00; the third, dated March 15, 1867,

is for \$600.00. I wish to substitute for these a single note for \$1800.00: what should be the date of it?

5. Find the square root of 0.9.

6. Find the cube root of 751089.429.

7. Find the cube of 4; of 0.4; of 0.0004.

8. A sum of money was put at interest, at $7\frac{2}{10}$ per cent, October 30, 1866: at what date will it be tripled? (A year = 365 days.)

9. If 4 men dig a trench 84 feet long and 5 feet wide in 3 days of 8 hours each, how many men can dig a trench 420 feet long and 3 feet wide in 4 days of 9 hours each?

10. How many feet, board measure, in a plank 12 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 5 in. wide at one end, 2 ft. 1 in. wide at the other, and 4 in. thick?

11. In what proportion shall sugars worth 7 and 12 cents a pound be taken to form a mixture worth $9\frac{1}{3}$ cents a pound?

XVI.

1. What is the Least Common Multiple of two or more numbers? of 48, 98, 21, and 27?

2. Add $\frac{41}{616}$ and $\frac{21}{74}$; divide the result by $71\frac{2}{11}$, and change the quotient to a decimal.

3. A certain bank declares a semiannual dividend of 4 per cent: what can I afford to pay for its shares if I wish to get 6 per cent a year for my money?

4. Reduce .445 of an acre to rods, feet, and inches.

5. Divide 0.0018891 by 3.75. Write the quotient in words.

6. Find the cube root of 748613.312; of 0.27. ✓

7. Find the square of 0.9; of three millionths. Write the results in words.

8. How many feet, board measure, in a plank 16 ft. 4 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick?

9. A, B, and C hire a pasture for \$92. A pastures 6 horses for 8 weeks, B 12 oxen for 10 weeks, and C 50 cows for 12 weeks. Now, if 5 cows are reckoned as 3 oxen, and 3 oxen as 2 horses, how much shall each man pay?

10. If 496 men, in 5 days of 12 h. 6 m. each, dig a trench of 9 degrees of hardness, 465 feet long, $3\frac{2}{3}$ feet wide, and $4\frac{2}{3}$ feet deep, how many men will be required to dig a trench 2 degrees of hardness, $168\frac{2}{3}$ feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $2\frac{2}{3}$ feet deep, in 22 days of 9 hours each?

XVII.

1. What is the Least Common Multiple of two or more numbers? What is the Least Common Multiple of 3150 and 2310?

2. From $\frac{1}{4}$ of $1\frac{2}{7}$ take $\frac{\frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$, add to the remainder $\frac{2}{3}$, and divide the result by $6\frac{2}{7}$.

3. Divide 0.00091471 by 9.43. Write the quotient in words.

4. How many yards of carpet which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide does it require to cover a floor 17 feet long and 16 feet 6 inches wide?

5. Reduce 0.758762 acres to square rods, square feet, etc.

6. Find the square root of 0.002539 to five places of decimals.

7. Find the cube root of 0.15 to three places of decimals.

8. What is the interest of \$875.26 from October 10, 1866, to July 10, 1868, at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent?

9. One metre (in Long Measure) = 39.37 inches. Express one foot in the metric system, both in Long Measure and in Square Measure.

XVIII.

1. Find the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of 340200, 583200, and 2268000.

2. From $\frac{4}{21}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ subtract the product of 0.075 and $1\frac{1}{9}$, and divide the remainder by 12. Reduce the result to its lowest terms as a Vulgar Fraction, and also to a decimal form.

3. Divide 10 times $\left(\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12\frac{1}{2}} \text{ of } 9\frac{9}{10}\right)$ by $2\frac{1}{7}$

4. Divide 189695.4 by 2.708. What is the quotient of 0.01896954 divided by 2.708? Write the latter quotient in words.

5. Reduce to their lowest terms as Vulgar Fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals $0.00\dot{3}\dot{6}$ and $0.01\dot{3}\dot{6}$. Add $0.\dot{0}7$ to $0.\dot{3}8\dot{2}$, expressing the result as an Infinite or Circulating Decimal.

6. A certain square field contains 38.75 acres. Compute the length of one side of the field in metres. Given one square metre = 1550 square inches.

7. The sum £46 6 s. 8 d. was put at interest at 4 per cent on the 20th June, 1868. Required the amount on the 5th May, 1875.

8. Find the cubic root of 77869 to three places of decimals.

9. At what rate of compound interest will \$2500 amount in 3 years to \$4320? At what rate of simple interest?

XIX.

1. Reduce $\frac{184800}{1180410}$ to its lowest terms. What is a

Prime Number ? When are two numbers said to be prime to each other ? Reduce the numerator and denominator of the above fraction to their Prime Factors.

2. From $5\frac{1}{8}$ subtract $\frac{3\frac{7}{8}}{3\frac{1}{8}} \div \left(\frac{3}{10} \text{ of } \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{3}{8}} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{8} \right)$.

3. Divide 33368949.63 by 0.007253. What is the quotient of 3336.894963 by 72530 ? What is the third power of 0.1 ? of 100 ? Write these answers in words.

4. Find the cube root of 0.0093 to five places of decimals. Find the square root of 531.5 to three places of decimals.

5. Reduce to their lowest terms as vulgar fractions the Infinite or Circulating Decimals $0.\dot{2}25$, $0.00\dot{2}25$, and $0.25\dot{2}25$. Reduce $\frac{3}{8}$ to a Circulating Decimal.

6. From 1 sq. rod 5 sq. ft. subtract 7 sq. yd. 139 sq. in.

7. Find the amount of £ 50 12 s. 5 ds. at simple interest at 8 per cent, at the end of 5 yrs. 2 mos. and 3 ds.

8. One metre = 39.37 inches. Compute from this datum the value of 4 miles in kilometres.

XX.

1. Divide two thousand five hundred one and four tenths by four thousand one hundred twenty-five ten millionths. Divide 1.29136109 by 184.3, and write the quotient in words.

2. How do you divide one Vulgar Fraction by another ? Give the rule and the reason of the rule. Illustrate by an example.

3. From the sum of $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{13\frac{1}{8}}$ and $\frac{3\frac{7}{8}}{6\frac{2}{64}}$ subtract $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{1}{4}}$, and divide the result by the product of $3\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$.

4. Find the cube root of 10 to four places of decimals.

5. Find the square root of 0.0000001.
6. A merchant sold a quantity of goods for \$ 29900. He deducts five per cent from the amount of the bill for cash, and finds that he has made fifteen per cent. on the investment. What did he pay for the goods ?
7. What is the compound interest on £ 47 13 s. 6 d. for 3 yrs. 4 mos. 15 ds., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ?
8. How many feet of board in a plank 17 ft. long, 22 inches wide at one end, 13 inches wide at the other, and 4 inches thick ?
9. Write the tables for Long Measure and Square Measure.

XXI.

1. Reduce 179487 to the product of its Prime Factors.
2. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 13212 and 1851.
3. To divide by a Vulgar Fraction : give the rule and the reason of the rule.
4. Find the sum of the following numbers : fifty-seven and three thousandths ; three hundred and sixty-four hundred thousandths ; forty-seven thousand and eight thousand and seven hundred thousandths ; eighty-seven hundred millionths ; four hundred and twenty-seven ten thousandths.
5. Divide $(2\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{8}{16})$ by $(2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{7})$, and reduce the result to a decimal.
6. What is the difference between Bank Discount and True Discount ? Give an example.
7. Bought \$ 1500 worth of goods, half on 6 months' and half on 9 months' credit. What sum at 7 per cent interest, paid down, would discharge the whole bill ?

8. Find the cube root of 0.29 to three places of decimals.
9. The interest on £ 50 12 s. 6 d. for a year is £ 1 15 s. 5½d. What is the rate per cent ?
10. A cubical vat measures 9 feet in each direction : what is its capacity in *Litres* ? (Given 1 metre = 39.37 inches.)
11. In the Metric System of Weights and Measures what is the unit of length ? of surface ? of volume ? of weight ? How are they related to each other ?

XXII.

1. Divide four millionths by four millions, and write the quotient in words.
2. The metre = 39.371 inches : compare the kilometre with the mile.
3. Change $\frac{5}{8}$ to a decimal, and extract the cube root to four places.
4. Express 38 sq. rods, 21 sq. yards, 5 sq. feet, 108 sq. inches, in decimals of an acre.
5. The capital stock of a certain bank is \$500,000, and directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The sum set aside from the profits to meet this dividend is subject to a revenue tax of 5 per cent. What sum must be set aside in order that the stockholder may receive a dividend of 4 per cent on his stock ?
6. From $\frac{4\frac{4}{5} \times 2\frac{5}{8}}{5\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{2}}$ subtract $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$.
7. A man has a bin 7 ft. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, which contains 28 bushels of corn ; how deep must he build another, which is to be 18 ft. long, 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, in order to contain 120 bushels ? (Solve this question by analysis, and give your reasoning in full.)

8. What is the present worth of \$ 10,000, due three years hence, at 7 per cent compound interest?

9. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 1274, 2002, 2366, 7007, and 13013.

10. How do you verify your work when you have multiplied together two large numbers? Give an example to illustrate your method.

XXIII.

+ 1. Find the Greatest Common Divisor and the Least Common Multiple of 13860 and 38500. What is the Least Common Multiple of 15, 18, and 35? When are two numbers said to be prime to each other?

+ 2. Divide $\frac{44}{213}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\left(\frac{2}{14} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$. Simplify by cancelling. = 6

161 P. - 3. Reduce to its lowest terms as a Vulgar Fraction 0.05405. + Reduce $\frac{2}{38}$ to a Circulating Decimal. $\frac{5}{100} + \frac{205}{10000}$

- 4. Find the number of cubic inches (to the nearest tenth) in the British imperial gallon, which contains 10 pounds of water. Given 1 gramme = weight of 1 cubic centimetre of water, 1 cubic metre = 35.3 cubic feet, 1 kilogramme = 2.2 pounds.

+ 5. Find the square root of 0.076 to six significant figures.

- 6. A rectangular field measures 30 rods and 6 feet by 21 rods and 11 feet. Find its area in acres, roods, rods, and feet.

7. Find the sum on which the interest at 9 per cent for 5 years 1 month and 18 days is \$ 947.10.

8. Find the interest on one pound sterling at 5 per cent for one year; for one month.

XXIV.

1. What is the Greatest Common Divisor of 1872 and 432? Obtain the answer, if possible, by factoring.

2. What is the smallest sum of money that can be made up either of 2-cent, of 3-cent, of 5-cent, of 10-cent, or of 25-cent pieces ?

3. Add $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\left(7\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3 \times 7\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$.

4. By a pipe of a certain capacity a cistern can be emptied in $3\frac{7}{15}$ hours ; in what time can it be emptied by a pipe the capacity of which is $\frac{2}{3}$ greater ?

5. Find the value of 7 acres 35 rods 127 feet of land, at \$108.15 per acre.

6. How many litres are there in a rectangular vat 2.8 m. long, 2 m. wide, 5 dm. deep ?

7. Find the square root of 0.9 to four places of decimals.

8. My agent sells for me 2000 yards of cloth at 24 cents a yard. He allows the purchaser 5 per cent discount for cash, and charges me $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the cash receipts. How much money does he pay over to me ?

XXV.

+ 1. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 187 and 153. Also the Least Common Multiple of the same two numbers.

+ 2. Multiply 108 billionths by two thousand, and extract the cube root of the product.

+ 3. Add $\frac{4}{14}$ to $\frac{8\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{3}{4}}{9}$.

+ 4. A cellar is to be dug 30 feet long and 20 feet wide : at what depth will 50 cubic yards of earth have been removed ?

+ 5. What is the amount of \$340 at 8 per cent for 1 year 3 months, the interest being compounded semiannually ?

+ 6. A man receives \$18 for six days' work of 8 hours

4. Reduce $\frac{x^4 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)}$ to its lowest terms. *See 139*
5. Reduce $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a - 3b}{cd} - \frac{b^2 + ab - a^2}{bcd}$ to its simplest form as a single fraction.
6. Divide $\frac{10a^3x^2}{9m^3y^2}$ by $\frac{5a^7x}{27my^2}$ and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.
7. Find the value of x in terms of a, b, c , from the equation $\frac{2x - a}{b} = \frac{bc - cx}{a}$. What does this value become when $a = 2, b = -1$, and $c = 3$?

8. The sum of the distance passed over by two locomotives, the first running 6 hours and the second 4 hours, is 228 miles; but the second goes 24 miles more in 8 hours than the first goes in 12 hours. Find the distance each goes in an hour?

9. $(-7x^2y^3)^2 = \text{what?}$ $\sqrt[3]{(-\frac{64a^3b^9}{c^6})} = \text{what?}$

10. Find by the Binomial Theorem $(a - b)^6$ and $(1 - 3x^3)^6$.

III.

- From $5a^2b + 3b^2c - 7c^3de$ take $-6a^2b - (4c^3de - 4b^2c)$.
- Multiply $x^2 + xy + y^2$ by $x^2 - xy + y^2$.
- Divide $x^4 - y^4$ by $x - y$.
- Reduce $\frac{(x^2 - y^2)(x - y)}{(x + y)(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)}$ to its lowest terms.
- Add together $3x + \frac{2x}{5}$ and $x - \frac{8x}{9}$.
- Multiply $x - \frac{x + 2}{a}$ by $x^2 - \frac{x^2 + 3}{b}$.

7. Divide $\frac{x(a+b)}{x-1}$ by $\frac{a^2-b^2}{x^2-2x+1}$.
8. Divide the number 75 into two such parts that three times the greater may exceed seven times the less by 15.
9. What is the fourth power of $\frac{-ax^2}{b^3y}$?
10. What is the third root of $\frac{-27b^3}{x^3}$?
11. Find $(b-2c)^4$ by the Binomial Theorem.

IV.

1. Reduce $a+b-(2a-3b)-(5a+7b)-(-13a+2b)$ to its simplest form.
2. Multiply a^3+b^2-c by a^2-b^3 .
3. Divide $-1+a^3n^3$ by $-1+an$.
4. Reduce to one fraction $\frac{a}{a+2} + \frac{2}{a-2}$.
5. Multiply $a + \frac{ax}{a-x}$ by $x - \frac{ax}{a+x}$.
6. Divide $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{x^4-y^4}$ by $\frac{a^2-b^2}{x^2-y^2}$.
7. How much money have I when the fourth and fifth part amount together to \$2.25.
8. Find the fifth power of $-2a^2$.
9. Find the fourth root of $\frac{a^8b^{20}c^4}{16d^{12}e^{16}}$.
10. Find $(5a-4x)^4$ by the Binomial Theorem.

V.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $ax+b(x+c)+c^2-[(a-b)x-(b-c)(b+c)]$.
2. Multiply $x+2y-3z$ by $x-2y+3z$.

3. Divide $8a^2 - 12a^5 + 8a^4 + 18a^3 - 30$ by $6 - 4a^2$.
4. Combine $\frac{3}{1-2x} - \frac{8}{1+2x} - \frac{20x-4}{1-4x^2}$ in a single fraction, and reduce it to its lowest terms.
5. Divide $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$ by $x - \frac{1}{x}$.
6. Find $(a - b)^4$ and $\left(\frac{x}{y} - 2y^3\right)^4$ by the Binomial Theorem.
7. Solve the equation $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{x}{a-b}$, in which a and b denote known quantities. Find also the value of x when $a = -1$, $b = 3$.
8. Find a certain fraction which is such that if 3 be subtracted from both numerator and denominator, the value of the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{4}$, and that if 11 be added to both numerator and denominator, the value of the fraction becomes $\frac{2}{5}$.
9. Solve the equations $2x - y = 5$, $3y - 2z = -13$, $2z - 4x = 2$.
10. Verify the answers of Nos. 7, 8, and 9, by showing that they satisfy the original conditions.

VI.

1. From $6ac - 5ab + c^2$ subtract $3ac - [3ab - (c - c^2) + 7c]$.
2. Divide $28a^2 - 6a^3 - 6a^5 - 4a^4 - 96a + 264$ by $3a^2 - 4a + 11$.
3. Reduce $\frac{(a^2 - b^2)(a + b)}{(a - b)(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)}$ to its lowest terms.
4. From $3x + \frac{x}{b}$ take $x - \frac{x-a}{c}$.

5. Divide $\frac{x^4 - b^4}{x^2 - 2bx + b^2}$ by $\frac{x^2 + bx}{x - b}$, and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.
6. Multiply $\left(-\frac{2a}{b^4c^3}\right)^4$ by $\sqrt[3]{\left(-\frac{b^{16}}{8a^{18}c^3}\right)}$.
7. Find $(x - y)^5$ and $(a^2 - 3b)^5$ by the Binomial Theorem.
8. Find a number from which if 5 be subtracted $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder will be 40.
9. Solve the equations $x - 6z = 6 - 2y$, $3x - 5y = 20$, $4z = 5x - 27$.
10. Verify the answers to Nos. 8, 9, by showing that they satisfy the original conditions of those problems.

VII.

1. From $4a^2x - (2abc - 4bc + 8d)$ subtract $8abc - (4a^2x - 2d) + abc$.
2. Multiply $x^2 + xy + y^2$ by $x^2 - xy + y^2$.
3. Divide $3a^4 - 8a^2b^2 + 3a^2c^2 + 5b^4 - 3b^2c^2$ by $a^2 - b^2$.
4. Reduce $\frac{(a^4 - b^4)(a^3 + 2ab + b^3)}{(a^2 - 2ab + b^2)(a^2 - b^2)(a + b)}$ to its simplest form by inspection.
5. From $x - \frac{a + b}{2}$ take $2x + \frac{a - b}{c}$.
6. Divide $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}$ by $\frac{x(a - b)}{(a + b)^2}$.
7. Divide $\frac{\sqrt[3]{-64a^8b^3}}{c^6}$ by $(-2a^2b^3c^3)^5$.
8. Subtract $(a - 2b)^5$ from $(a + 2b)^5$. Use the Binomial Theorem.
9. In a mixture of wine and cider one half the whole

each; what should he receive for 5 days' work of 9 hours each?

7. A cistern is 4 metres long, 24 decimetres wide, and 80 centimetres deep. How much water will it hold in cubic metres? In litres? In cubic centimetres? In grammes? In kilogrammes?

+ 8. I have a rectangular lot of land, 64 rods long and 36 rods wide, and a square lot of the same area; how many more feet of fencing will be needed for the former lot than for the latter?

XXVI.

⊕ 1. Add $\frac{17}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{1\frac{1}{11}}$ to $\frac{22}{1\frac{1}{4}}$.

c ⊕ 2. Multiply 0.145 by 0.297, and give the answer as a Circulating Decimal.

c ⊕ 3. Find the Greatest Common Divisor of 43700 and 9430. Also obtain their Least Common Multiple.

c ⊕ 4. I buy one fifth of an acre of land for \$2178. For how much a square foot must I sell it, in order to gain twenty per cent of the cost *of the whole?*

< * 5. The kilogramme equals 2 lb. 8 oz. 3 dwt. 2 gr. How many centigrammes equal one grain?

* 6. What is the present worth of \$678.75, due 3 years 8 months hence, at 7 per cent compound interest?

⊕ 7. Multiply the square root of 0.173056 by the cube root of $\frac{15625}{32768}$.

⊕ 8. A can do a certain piece of work in 10 days, working 8 hours a day. B can do the same work in 9 days, working 12 hours a day. They decide to work together, and to finish the work in 6 days. How many hours a day must they work?

XXVII.

- + 1. Divide 0.75 by $\frac{27}{15} \times 0.081$.
- + 2. Find the least common multiple of $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{11}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and $6\frac{1}{3}$.
- + 3. A and B, 44 miles apart, travel towards each other. A travels $\frac{2}{11}$ of the whole distance, while B travels $\frac{4}{7}$ of the remainder. How far are they then apart?
- + 4. In what time will \$ 680, at 4 per cent simple interest, amount to \$ 727.60?
- + 5. How many cubic yards are there in a cistern the dimensions of which are 64 dm., 225 cm., and 3.75 m.?
- + 6. If 9 men build $247\frac{2}{3}$ rods of wall in 28 days, in how many days will 8 men build 51 rods?
- + 7. What is the difference between the square root and the cube root of 1771561?
- + 8. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, A and C can do it in 7 days, A and B can do it in 6 days; in how many days can B and C together do it?

XXVIII.

1. The sum of $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \times 0.83\frac{1}{3}}{0.5}$ and $\frac{2\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}}{3\frac{1}{3}}$ is how many times the difference?
2. How many kilometres are there in 2 m. 6 fur. 39 rd. 5 yd.?
3. What common fraction equals the sum of 0.18 and 0.307692?
4. A cube contains 79507 cubic inches. How many square inches does its surface contain?

5. Having purchased an acre of land, I sell from it a rectangular lot, 121 yds. long, and 25 yds. wide, for what the whole acre cost me. What per cent do I gain on the land thus sold?

6. A collector who charges 8 per cent commission on what he collects pays me \$534.75 for a bill of \$775. What amount of the bill does he collect?

7. A can travel around a certain island in $2\frac{2}{15}$ days, B in $3\frac{1}{5}$ days, C in $3\frac{1}{3}$ days. If they set out at the same time from the same point, and travel in the same direction, in how many days will they all come together at the starting-point, and how many times will each man have gone around the island?

{ ALGEBRA. }

I.

1. MULTIPLY $a^3 + 2a^2x + 2ax^2 + x^3$ by $a^3 - 2a^2x + 2ax^2 - x^3$.

2. Divide 1 by $1 - m^2$, finding five terms of the series.

3. Divide $-6x^4 + 96$ by $-3x + 6$.

4. Divide $\frac{4(x^2 - y^2)(a + b)}{3m^2}$ by $2a(x + y)$.

5. Find the greatest common divisor of numerator and denominator, and reduce the fraction $\frac{x^4 - 1}{x^5 + x^3}$ to its lowest terms.

6. Divide $\frac{ab - bx}{a + p}$ by $\frac{ac - cx}{a + p}$.

7. Reduce $1 - \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2}$ to the form of a fraction.

8. A farmer sells to one man 5 cows and 7 oxen for \$370, and to another, at the same rate, 10 cows and 3 oxen for \$355. Required, the price of a cow and that of an ox.

9. What is the fourth power of $-3p^2q^2$?

10. What is the third root of $-729a^6b^3c^{12}$?

11. Find $(2a - b)^4$ by the Binomial Theorem.

II.

1. Multiply $a^6 + 3a^4b^2 - 5a^2b^4$ by $7a^4 - 4a^2b^2 + b^4$.

2. What is the value of $-(10 - 3a^3)(10 + 3a^3)$?

3. Divide $12a^4b^9 - 14a^5b^6 + 6a^6b^3 - a^7$ by $2a^2b^3 - a^3$.

plus twenty-five gallons was wine, and one third part minus five gallons was cider; how many gallons were there of each?

10. Solve the equations $\frac{x}{7} + 7y = 99$, $\frac{y}{7} + 7x = 51$.

VIII.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $(a + b)x - (b - c)c - [(b - x)b - (b - c)(b + c)] - ax$.

2. Multiply $2x^3 - 3xy + 6y^2$ by $3x^2 + 3xy + 5y^2$.

3. Divide $40a + 8a^4 - 50a^2 - 8$ by $5a - 2a^2 - 2$.

4. Give the rule for multiplying different powers of the same quantity, and explain its reason. Example: $x^m \times x^n =$ what?

5. Reduce the following expression to a single fraction, having the least possible denominator: $\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{4x}{1-x^2} - \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2}$

6. Divide $\frac{25a^2b^3x^2}{18c^3y^2}$ by $-\frac{10ab^3}{27cxy^3}$.

7. Find by the Binomial Theorem the first four terms of $(a - b)^{20}$ and of $(1 - \frac{2x}{5y^2})^{20}$.

8. Find the value of x in the equation $x - a = \frac{bc}{d} + \frac{c^2x}{de}$, in which a, b, c, d , and e denote known quantities. Find, also, what the value of x becomes when $a = -3, b = 0, c = -2, d = -2, e = 4$; and verify it for this case by showing that it satisfies the equation.

9. A and B have together $\frac{2}{3}$ as much money as C; B and

C have together 6 times as much as A; and B has \$680 less than A and C together have: how much has each? Eliminate by comparison; and verify the answers by showing that they satisfy the given conditions.

IX.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form: $ab - c(x - b) - [(x + c)(x - c) - c(b - \{c - x\}) - x^2]$.

2. Into what two factors can the following expressions be severally resolved: $(4x^6y^2 - 25x^{16})$; $(m^3 - n^3)$.

3. Multiply $6a^3 - 2a^2b + 4ab^2$ by $2a^2b - 5ab^2 - 3b^3$.

4. Divide $9x^2 - 6x^4 - 45x + 3x^3 + 54$ by $3x + 3x^2 - 9$.

5. State the rule for multiplying different powers of the same quantity, and give its reason. Examples: $x^m \times x^n =$ what? $(x^m \times x^n)^p =$ what?

6. Reduce to one fraction (with least possible denominator) $\frac{3}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2}{1-x} + \frac{2}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1-x^2}$.

7. Divide $\frac{4a^3b^5}{21c^3d^8}$ by $-\frac{2cb^5}{3a^2d^{10}}$; and raise the quotient to the second power.

8. A and B are building a wall. A alone can build it in a days, and B alone in b days. In what time can both together build it?

9. Solve the equations $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}y = \frac{1}{5}z - 1$, $2z - \frac{1}{2}y = 28 - \frac{2}{3}x$, $\frac{4x - 3z}{2} = y + 5$.

10. Solve the equation $x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$; and verify the answers by showing that they satisfy the equation.

11. Show that no binomial can be an exact second power.

X.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form :

$$x^3 y^2 - \left(-xy^2 + x^3 - \frac{x^4}{y} \right) xy - x^2 [- \{ y^3 - y(xy - x^2) \}].$$

2. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form :

$$(a + b)b + c - [(c + d)(a + d) - c(a + b - 1) - (a + c)(d - b)].$$

3. Multiply $15a^2 + 18ab - 14b^2$ by $4a^2 - 2ab - b^2$.

4. Divide $43x^2y^2 - 22x^3y + 24y^4 + 8x^4 - 38xy^3$ by $3xy - 2x^2 - 4y^2$.

5. From $\frac{1 + m^2}{1 - m^4}$ take $\frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2}$.

6. Divide $\frac{a + x}{a - x} + \frac{a - x}{a + x}$ by $\frac{a + x}{a - x} - \frac{a - x}{a + x}$; and reduce the quotient to its lowest terms.

7. Divide $\frac{6a^3c^7}{45b^3c^6}$ by $\frac{9a^3b}{20c^2}$; and find the second power and the third root of the quotient.

8. Reduce to one fraction $\frac{a + b}{(b - c)(c - a)} - \frac{b + c}{(a - c)(a - b)} + \frac{a + c}{(b - a)(c - b)}$. What is the Least Common Denominator in this example?

9. State the rule for multiplying different powers of the same quantity, and give its reason. $x^m \times x^n =$ what? $(x^m \times x^n)^3 =$ what? $(a^2b)^m = ?$ $\sqrt{\left(\frac{a^{m+n}}{a^{m-n}}\right)} = ?$ What is denoted by $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$?

10. What is the reason that any term may be transposed from one member of an equation to the other, provided its sign is changed?

11. Solve the equation $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{x}{a-b}$. What is the value of x if $a = -2$, $b = 3$?

12. Out of a cask of wine from which a third part had leaked away, 21 gallons were afterwards drawn, and the cask was then half full. How much did it hold?

13. Solve the equations $3x - 5y = 63$, $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}y = -3$.

14. Solve the equations $x + y - z = 29$, $x - 2y + 3z = -46$, $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{1}{4}z = 4$.

15. Solve the equation $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$, and verify the answers by showing that they satisfy the equation.

16. Find four terms of $(a - b)^{25}$ and of $\left(\frac{x^2}{y} - xy^2\right)^{25}$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XI.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $(a + b)x - (b - c)c - [(b - x)b - (b - c)(b + c)] - ax$.

2. Multiply $x^6 + 3x^4y^2 - 5x^2y^4$ by $7x^4 - 4x^2y^2 + y^4$.

3. Divide $23a - 30 - 7a^3 + 6a^4$ by $3a - 2a^2 - 5$.

4. What is the reason that when different powers of the same quantity are multiplied, their exponents are added?

5. Reduce to one fraction, with least possible denominator,
 $\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{4x}{1-x^2} - \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2}$

6. Divide $\frac{10a^2x^3}{9b^2y^3}$ by $\frac{5ax^7}{27b^2y}$, and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.

7. A had twice as much money as B, A gained \$30 and B lost \$40, whereupon A gave B $\frac{2}{10}$ as much as B had left.

A then had what he had in the beginning and 20 per cent more. How much had each in the beginning?

8. Solve the equations $5y - 8x = -280 - 30z$,
 $x - 20 = z - y$, $20z - 4x = 5y$.

9. Solve the equation $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$; and verify the answers by showing that they satisfy the equation.

XII.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $(a^2 - b^2)c - (a - b)(a[b + c] - b[a - c])$.

2. Multiply $3x^5y^2 - 6x^2y^2z + y^3$ by $3x^5y^2 + 6x^2y^2z - y^3$.

3. Divide $9a^2 + 1 - 4a^4 - 6a$ by $1 + 2a^2 - 3a$.

4. What is the reason that when different powers of the same quantity are multiplied together, their exponents are added?

5. Reduce $\frac{x^4 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - 2xy + y^2)}$ to its lowest terms.

6. Reduce to one fraction with the least possible denominator $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b^2 - a^2 + ab}{bcd} - \frac{3b - a}{cd} + \frac{c}{bd}$

7. Divide $\frac{6x^3y}{35m^6z^2}$ by $\frac{14y^2z^2}{15m^2x^3}$; and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.

8. Find the value of x , in terms of a , b , and c , in the equation $\frac{a - 2x}{b} = \frac{cx - bc}{a}$. What does this value become when $a = 2$, $b = -1$, $c = 3$?

9. Solve the equations $\frac{3}{4}x + 2y + 3\frac{1}{2}z = 80$, $4\frac{2}{3}y - z - \frac{2}{3}x = 66$, $5z + 18x - 7y = 140$.

10. Solve the equation $x^2 = 4x + 60$; and verify the answers by showing that they satisfy the original equation.

XIII.

1. Free the following expression from parentheses and reduce it to its simplest form: $(x + a) a + y - [(y + b)(x + b) - y(x + a - 1) - (x + y)(b - a)]$.

2. Divide $24x^8y^2 + 21x^2y^8 - 9x^{10} + 4x^4y^6$ by $2x^4y^2 - 3x^2y^4 - 3x^6$.

3. What is the reason that when different powers of the same letter are multiplied the exponents are added?

4. Resolve the following expression into a single fraction (finding the least common denominator, and reducing the answer to its lowest terms): $\frac{4a^2 + 3ab}{4a^2 - 3ab} - 1 - \frac{48a^3b}{16a^4 - 9a^2b^2}$

5. Divide $\frac{15m^8x^5}{14y^4z^7}$ by $-\frac{3m^6z^2}{8x^3y}$.

6. Having a certain sum of money in my pocket, I lost c dollars, afterwards spent one a th part of what remained, and then found that what I had left was one b th part of what I had had at the beginning. Find the original sum. What does the answer become if $a = 3$, $b = 9$, $c = 5$?

7. Solve the equations $8x + \frac{3}{4}y - 5z = 0$, $12z - 19 = 7x$, $y - 7 = 12 - 8z$. (If any answers are fractional, reduce them to their lowest terms.)

8. Solve the equation $2x^2 - x - 21 = 0$. Verify each answer by substituting it in the original equation.

9. Find, by the Binomial Theorem, $(a - b)^5$, $(2x - y^2)^5$.

XIV.

1. Free the following expression from parentheses, and reduce it to its simplest form: $(a - b + c)^2 - (a[c - a - b] - [b\{a + b + c\} - c\{a - b - c\}])$.

2. Divide $5xy^3 - 7x^3y + 10x^4 - 24y^4$ by $xy - 3y^2 - 2x^2$.

3. What is the reason that when different powers of the same letter are multiplied the exponents are added ?

4. Resolve the following expression into a single fraction (finding the least common denominator, and reducing the answer to its lowest terms): $\frac{3+2x}{2-x} - \left(\frac{2-3x}{2+x} - \right.$

$$\left. \frac{(16-x)x}{x^2-4} \right).$$

5. Divide $\frac{4(a^2-ab)}{b(a+b)^2}$ by $\frac{6ab}{a^2-b^2}$.

6. Solve the equation $a - \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 0$.

7. A gentleman has two horses and one chaise. The first horse is worth a dollars less than the chaise, and the second horse b dollars less than the chaise. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value of the first horse be subtracted from that of the chaise, the remainder will be the same as if $\frac{7}{8}$ of the value of the second horse is subtracted from twice that of the chaise. Find the value of each horse and that of the chaise. What are the answers, if $a = -50$, $b = 50$?

8. Solve the equations $5y - 2x = 4z + 13\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}x = \frac{z-40}{4}$, $2x - y + 6z = 0$. (If any answers are fractional, reduce them to their lowest terms.)

9. Solve the equation $18x^2 - 33x - 40 = 0$. Verify each answer by substituting it in the original equation.

10. Find $(a-b)^7$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XV.

1. Reduce to its simplest form the expression $a - c - \frac{b - (c - d)e}{e}$.

2. Solve the equation $-3x^2 + 5x = 2$.

3. Find the values of the unknown quantities in the equations $x + 2y = 11$, $2x + 3z = 13$, $3y - 2z = 7$.

4. What are similar terms? What is the rule for multiplying together different powers of the same letter? For dividing? By the rule, what do you get for the exponent of a in the quotient of $a^5 \div a^3$, $a^4 \div a$, $a^2 \div a^2$, $a^3 \div a^5$? When is the square of a number larger than the number itself? How do you raise fractions to powers, $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2$, $\left(\frac{a}{b^2}\right)^2$, for example?

5. Separate $x^8 - y^8$ into prime factors.

6. A can do a piece of work in a days, B in b days, C in c days. In how many days can A and B together do it? B and C together? A and C together? All three together?

7. Find the value of x in the equation

$$x = \frac{\frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}}{\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b}}, \text{ in its simplest form.}$$

8. If I buy a certain number of pounds of beef at 25 cents a pound, I shall have 25 cents left; if I buy the same number of pounds of lard at 15 cents a pound, I shall have \$1.25 left. How much money have I?

XVI.

1. Reduce to its simplest form the expression $\frac{1 + \frac{n-1}{n+1}}{1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}}$.
2. Solve the equation $-2x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$.
3. Find the values of the unknown quantities in the

equations $y - \frac{z}{3} = \frac{x}{5} + 5$, $\frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{3-z}{10}$, $x - \frac{2y-5}{3} = 1\frac{3}{4} + \frac{z}{12}$.

4. Separate $a^8 - b^8$ into prime factors.

5. A and B can do a piece of work in a days, A and C in b days, B and C in c days. In how many days could each person do it?

6. What is the rule for multiplying together different powers of the same letter? For dividing? Explain the reason. Multiply a^5 by a^2 ; a^m by a^n . Divide a^5 by a^2 ; a^2 by a^5 ; a^3 by a^3 ; a^m by a^n ; $6a$ by $2a$.

7. Divide $x^5 - y^5$ by $x - y$.

8. Find the seventh power of $3a - 2b$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XVII.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form : $(x^2 + y^2)z - (x + y)(x[z - y] - y[z - x])$.

2. What is the reason that, when different powers of the same quantity are multiplied together, the exponents are added? $x^{m+n} \times x^{m-n} = \text{what?}$ $x^{m+n} \div x^{m-n} = \text{what?}$ Give the square root of each of these results.

3. Resolve the following expression into a single fraction (finding the least common denominator, and reducing the answer to its lowest terms): $\frac{4x^2}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x - y}{x + y} - 1$. What is the most reduced value of $\frac{100a^4b^2}{25a^4b^2 - 9b^6} - \frac{5a^2b - 3b^3}{5a^2b + 3b^3} - 1$?

4. Divide $\frac{24a^3x^2y^3}{35b^4}$ by $\frac{32x^2y^3}{25a^2b}$.

5. The owners of a certain mill make a dollars a day each, sharing equally. If the number of owners were b less, they would make c dollars each. Required the number of owners and the total daily profit of the mill. What are the answers if $a = 80$, $b = -3$, $c = 50$?

6. Solve the equations $37 + \frac{1}{3}x - 12y = 8z + 55$,
 $\frac{2}{3}y = \frac{9 - z}{9}$, $x = 4z$.

7. Solve the equation $\frac{2}{1 - x} - 1 = \frac{2}{3x}$.

8. Find $(a - b)^8$ and $\left(\frac{2x^2}{y} - y\right)^5$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XVIII.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $(a + b)a - ((a - b)^2 - (b - a)b)$.

2. Separate $n^5 - n$ into its prime factors.

3. From $\frac{1 + x^2}{1 - x^2}$ subtract $\frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2}$ and divide the result by
 $\frac{4x}{1 + x^2}$

4. "In multiplication and division, like signs give *plus* and unlike signs give *minus*." Explain fully why this is so.

5. A can perform a piece of work in a days, B can perform the same in b days, and C in c days. In how many days will the work be performed if they all labor together?

6. Solve the equations $y + \frac{z}{3} = \frac{x}{5} + 5$, $\frac{x - 1}{4} - \frac{y - 2}{5}$
 $= \frac{z + 3}{10}$, $x - \frac{2y - 5}{3} = 2$.

7. Solve the equation $\frac{90}{x} - \frac{90}{x+1} - \frac{27}{x+2} = 0$.

8. Find $(a+b)^5$ and $(1 - \frac{2}{3}x^3)^5$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XIX.

March 29, 1895

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $(9a^2b^2 - 4b^4)(a^2 - b^2) - (3ab - 2b^2)(3a[a^2 + b^2] - 2b[b^2 + 3ab - a^2])b$.

2. Divide $36x^2 + 1 - 64x^4 - 12x$ by $6x - 1 - 8x^2$.

3. What is the reason that when different powers of the same quantity are multiplied together their exponents are added?

4. Reduce to one fraction with the lowest possible denominator $\frac{3a+2b}{a+b} - \frac{25a^2-b^2}{a^2-b^2} - \frac{a}{2b}$.

5. Divide $\frac{x+y}{x^2-2xy+y^2}$ by $\frac{x^2+xy}{x-y}$, and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.

6. Find x in terms of a , b , and c , from the equation $\frac{a-2x}{b} = \frac{cx-bc}{a}$. What is the value of x when $a=2$, $b=-1$, $c=3$?

7. A man bought a watch, a chain, and a locket for \$216. The watch and locket together cost three times as much as the chain, and the chain and locket together cost half as much as the watch. What was the price of each?

8. Solve the equation $\frac{5x}{x+12} - \frac{8-3x}{3x-1} = 1$.

9. Find $(a-b)^6$ and $(xy - \frac{x^2}{2y})^6$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XX.

1. Separate into prime factors $x^5 - x$.
2. Reduce to its simplest form $3a^5 - 4a^3 + 2b - ca^3$
 $(a^2 - 1) + \{2b - [7a^5 - a^3(4 - c) - a^5(4 + c)]\}$.
3. Divide $x^3 + \frac{x^4}{a^2 - x^2}$ by $\frac{ax}{a - x} - x$, and subtract the quotient from $\frac{a^2}{a - x}$.

4. It is said that when a term is transposed from one member of an equation to the other, its sign should be changed. Why is this so?

5. A reservoir is supplied by two pumps. Both pumps were worked three hours and the reservoir was found to be half full. On another occasion the larger pump was worked two hours and the smaller seven hours, when the reservoir was found to be two thirds full. How many hours required by either pump alone to fill the reservoir?

6. A laborer, having built 105 rods of stone fence, found that if he had built two rods less a day he would have been six days longer in completing the job. How many rods a day did he build?

7. What is Elimination? Describe fully the several processes by which it can be effected, and illustrate by examples of your own selection.

8. What is the Binomial Theorem? Find the seventh power of $\frac{1}{2}a - 4bc$ by aid of it.

XXI.

1. Reduce to its simplest form the following expression:
 $(a + b)x - (b - c)c - [(b - x)b - (b - c)(b + c)] - ax$.

2. Divide $\frac{25 a^2 b^3 x^2}{18 c^3 y^2}$ by $-\frac{10 a b^3}{27 c x y^3}$.

3. Divide $8 a^4 - 22 a^3 b + 43 a^2 b^2 - 38 a b^3 + 24 b^4$ by $2 a^2 - 3 a b + 4 b^2$.

4. Separate $a^8 - x^8$ into its prime factors.

5. Reduce to its simplest form the following expression :

$$\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)(a + b) - \left(\frac{a + b}{m} - \frac{a - b}{n}\right).$$

6. Find, by the Binomial Theorem, the sixth term in the development of $(a - b)^{18}$; and the fourth term in the development of $\left(2x - \frac{3x^2}{4y}\right)^7$.

7. Find the values of x , y , and z , from the equations

$$\frac{3y - 1}{4} = \frac{6z}{5} - \frac{x}{2} + 14, \quad \frac{5x}{4} + \frac{4z}{3} = y + \frac{5}{6}, \quad \frac{3x + 1}{7} - \frac{z}{14} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2z}{21} + \frac{y}{3}.$$

8. A person performs a journey of 192 miles in a certain number of days; had he travelled 8 miles more a day he would have performed the journey in two days less time. Find how many days it took him to perform the journey.

9. Solve the equation $(x - 1)(x - 2) = 6$, and verify the results.

XXII.

1. Reduce to its simplest form the expression $a - (2b + [3c - 3a - (a + b)] + 2a - (b + 3c))$.

2. Separate into its prime factors the expression $x^6 - y^6$.

3. Divide $(a^2 - bc)^3 + 8b^3c^3$ by $a^2 + bc$.

4. Solve the equation $(a + x)(b + x) = (c + x)(d + x)$.

5. A can build a wall in one half the time that B can; B can build it in two thirds of the time that C can; all to-

gether they can build it in 6 days: find the time it would take each alone.

6. Solve the equations $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{3}{z}$, $\frac{3}{z} - \frac{2}{y} = 2$, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{4}{3}$.

7. Solve the equation $\frac{x+2}{x-1} - \frac{4-x}{2x} = \frac{7}{3}$.

8. The length of a rectangular field exceeds the breadth by one yard, and the area is three acres; find the dimensions.

9. Expand the expression $(2a + \frac{1}{b^2})^7$.

10. What is Elimination? How many methods are you familiar with? Explain them in full.

XXIII.

1. Simplify $(a + b)(b + c) - (c + d)(d + a) - (a + c)(b - d)$.

2. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{a^4 - x^4}{a^2 - b^2} \times \frac{a + b}{a^2 + x^2} \times \frac{a - b}{a - x}$.

3. Find the first four terms of $(\frac{a^2}{2x} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3})^{10}$.

4. Find a number such that three times its square diminished by five times the number itself shall amount to 50. Solve completely.

5. What fraction is that which becomes equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ when 6 is added to its numerator, and equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ when 2 is subtracted from its denominator?

6. Solve the equation $\frac{2x-3}{3x-5} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3x-5}{2x-3}$.

7. A and B find a purse of dollars. A takes out 2 dol-

lars and $\frac{1}{6}$ of what remains; B takes out 3 dollars and $\frac{1}{6}$ of what then remains. They find that each has taken out the same amount. How many dollars were there in the purse?

8. Solve the equations $7x - 3y = a$, $5x - 11y = a$, $9y - 5z = a$.

XXIV.

1. Find the value of $a + 2x - \{b + y - [a - x - (b - 2y)]\}$ when $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $x = 6$, and $y = 5$.

2. Divide $\frac{1}{3} - 6a^3 + 27a^4$ by $\frac{1}{3} + 2a + 3a^2$.

3. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{x^4 - a^4}{x^5 - a^2x^3}$.

4. Find both roots of the equation $\frac{90}{x} - \frac{90}{x+1} - \frac{27}{x+2}$

Thus far. Good Friday.

5. Expand, by the Binomial Theorem, $(m - n)^5$ and $(\sqrt{a} - \frac{2b}{3})^5$.

6. Solve the equations $y + \frac{z}{3} = \frac{x}{5} + 5$, $\frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{y-2}{5} = \frac{z+3}{10}$, $x - \frac{2y-5}{3} = \frac{7}{4} - \frac{z}{12}$.

7. A man hires a certain number of acres of land for \$336. He cultivates 7 acres for himself, and lets the rest for \$4 an acre more than he pays for it. He receives for the portion that he lets what he pays for the whole, or \$336. Find the number of acres.

8. The value of a fraction, if its numerator is doubled and its denominator increased by 7, is $\frac{2}{3}$; while, if its denominator is doubled and its numerator increased by 2, its value is $\frac{2}{3}$. What is the fraction?

XXV.

- + 1. A certain piece of work can be done by A and B working together in $3\frac{3}{4}$ days, by B and C in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, and by C and A in 6 days. Required the time in which either can do it alone, and the time in which all can do it together.
- + 2. Solve the equation $\frac{2+x}{2-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{9}{5}$.
- + 3. Solve the equation $x^2 - (a - b + c)x = (b - a)c$.
- + 4. Divide $1 - \frac{ax + b^2}{a^2 + ax}$ by $\frac{a^2 - (b - 2x)b + 2b^2}{a + x} - 2b$, and reduce the result to its lowest terms.
- + 5. Divide $9a^{2n} - a^{3n} - 27a^n + 27$ by $a^n - 3$.
- + 6. Divide $\sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}$ by $\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$.
- + 7. What is the reason that $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$?

XXVI.

1. Solve the equation $x - 3 = 4x - \frac{15 - x}{x}$.
2. What are the three methods of Elimination? Solve the following equations by any two of the three methods: $6x + \frac{1}{2}y = 0$, $2(4x - 1) = 3(y - 8)$.
3. M's age is to N's as a is to b ; but c years ago M's age was to N's as a' to b' . Required the present ages of both.
4. Divide $1 - \frac{2}{x} \times \frac{1-x}{x-3}$ by $\frac{x^2 - 5x}{(x-3)(x+2)} - x$; and reduce the answer to its lowest terms. Simplify the division by cancelling.
5. Find the fourth term of $(a^2b - \frac{\sqrt{b}}{2a})^7$.

XXVII.

1. ~~Solve the equation~~ $\frac{ax}{c} - \frac{c}{bx - a} = \frac{b}{c}$ *can't be done.*
2. What are eggs a dozen when two more in a shilling's worth lowers the price one penny per dozen?
3. A merchant adds yearly to his capital one third of it, but takes from it at the end of each year \$5,000 for his expenses. At the end of the third year, after deducting the last \$5,000, he finds himself in possession of twice the sum he had at first. How much was his original capital?
4. Divide $\sqrt[3]{a^3} \cdot \sqrt{b}$ by $\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^5} \cdot c}{\sqrt[3]{b^3}}$.
5. Find x from the proportion $6a^{m-2}b : x = 15a^3b^5 : 40a^{-(m-1)}$.
6. Divide $a^2 - \frac{a^4}{a^2 - b^2}$ by $\frac{ab}{b - a} - a$.
7. What is the rule for transposing a term from one side of an equation to the other; and what is the reason of the rule?
8. Solve the equations $4x + 3y + 2z = 40$, $5x - 9y - 7z = 47$, $9x - 8y - 3z = 97$.
9. Find $(a - b)^7$ by the Binomial Theorem.

XXVIII.

1. A certain sum of money at simple interest will amount to a dollars in m months, and to b dollars in n months. Find the principal and the rate of interest. Find the answers when $a = 1837.50$, $b = 1890.00$, $m = 10$, $n = 16$.

2. Solve the equation $\frac{27}{x-2} - \frac{90}{x} = \frac{90}{1-x}$.

$$3. \text{ Simplify } \frac{a + \frac{b}{1 + \frac{a}{b}}}{a - \frac{b}{1 - \frac{a}{b}}} (a^6 - b^6).$$

4. Find $(x - y)^5$ and $\left(\frac{3a^3}{b} - \frac{\sqrt{b^3}}{2a}\right)^5$ by the Binomial Theorem.

5. Divide $13a^2x^2 - 5a^4 - 13ax^3 + 6x^4 - 13a^3x$ by $3ax + a^2 - 2x^2$.

6. Find two numbers of which the sum is a and difference b . State a *rule* for finding two numbers when their sum and difference are given.

7. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of $12a^3bc^4$ and $27abc^7d$.

ADVANCED ALGEBRA.

COURSE II.

I.

1. FIND the greatest common divisor of $a^6 - a^2x^4$ and $a^6 + a^5x - a^4x^2 - a^3x^3$.

2. Divide $a^{\frac{3n}{2}} - a^{\frac{-3n}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{n}{2}} - a^{\frac{-n}{2}}$.

3. Multiply $\frac{a}{b} \sqrt{\frac{c}{d}}$ by $\frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\frac{d^3}{c^2}}$.

4. Divide 14 into two parts such that the quotient of the greater divided by the less shall be to the quotient of the less divided by the greater as 16 to 9.

5. Solve the equation $\sqrt{x+8} + \sqrt{x+3} = \sqrt{x}$.

6. The sum of two numbers is 17; and twice the square of the first, increased by 30, is equal to 3 times the square of the second. Find the numbers.

7. Explain the method of inserting a given number of arithmetical means between two given terms.

8. Find the sum of an infinite number of terms of the series $4, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \&c.$

9. What is the seventh term in the expansion of $(a - x)^{10}$?

10. A and B have the same number of horses. A can make up twice as many teams, taking 3 horses at a time, as B can make up, taking 2 at a time. Find the number of horses.

II.

1. Find the least common multiple of $x^3 - x$, $x^3 - 1$, and $x^3 + 1$. Obtain the result, if possible, by factoring.
2. Simplify $(a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times a^{\frac{5}{6}})^{\frac{7}{11}}$.
3. Add together $\sqrt[3]{40}$, $\sqrt[3]{135}$, $\sqrt[3]{625}$.
4. Find both roots of the equation $2x + \sqrt{5x + 10} = 11$.
5. What two numbers are those whose difference is to the less as 4 to 3, and whose product multiplied by the less is 504?
6. What is the 4th term in the expansion of $(c - \frac{a}{4})^9$?
7. The difference of two numbers is 3, and the difference of their cubes is 63. What are the numbers?
8. Obtain the formula for the sum of the terms of an Arithmetical Progression.
9. Find the sum of the series $2, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{9}$, to infinity.
10. How many arrangements can be made of the letters in the word *Richmond*, taking four letters in a set?

III.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:
 $a^2 - [2ab - \{bc - (a + b - c)(a - (b - c))\} + 3ab] - (b + c)^2$.
2. State and prove the rule for the *sign* of a power and of a root. How do *imaginary* quantities arise?
3. What is denoted by a^0 ? by a^{-3} ? by $a^{\frac{2}{5}}$?

4. Reduce $1 - \frac{\frac{x}{x-1} - 1}{1 - \frac{x}{x+1}}$ to its simplest form.

5. Solve the equation $ax^2 + 2hx + b = 0$; and prove that the product of the roots $= \frac{b}{a}$.

6. There are seven numbers in Arithmetical Progression such that the sum of the 1st and 5th is 16, and the product of the 4th and 7th is 160. Find the numbers. (This question admits two solutions. Both are required.)

7. Multiply $1 - 5\sqrt[3]{7}$ by $-2 - 3\sqrt[3]{7}$. Divide $\frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{d^3\sqrt[3]{c}} \sqrt[5]{\frac{b}{d^2}}$ by $\frac{a\sqrt[3]{d^5}}{cd\sqrt[3]{c}}$.

8. Find the sixth term of $\left(\frac{2a}{b^2} - \frac{1}{3}b\sqrt[3]{a}\right)$.

9. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of $6x^3 - 6x^2 - 72x$ and $4x^4 - 16x^3 - 84x^2$.

IV.

1. Extract the cube root of $64 - 96x - x^3 + 40x^3 - 6x^5$.

2. Solve the equation $\frac{x+2}{x-1} - \frac{4-x}{2x} - 3\frac{1}{2} = 0$.

3. Multiply together $2 + 3\sqrt{-1}$, $3 - 2\sqrt{-1}$, and $12 - 5\sqrt{-1}$.

4. Three times the product of two numbers, diminished by the square of the first, equals the square of the second plus one. Also the first number is greater by one than twice the second. Find the numbers. (Give both solutions.)

5. Solve the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and state

what *relative* values of a , b , and c will make the roots equal, and what values will make them imaginary.

6. In an Arithmetical Progression, given the number of terms, the common difference, and the sum of the terms; — obtain formulas for the first term and the last.

7. In a Geometrical Progression the first term is $2\frac{1}{4}$, and the fifth term is $\frac{4}{9}$. Find the sum of the series to infinity.

8. Find the sixth term of $\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{bc}} - \frac{\sqrt{c}}{3ab}\right)^7$.

9. How many whole numbers of four figures each can you form, each number either beginning or ending with 5, and no number containing the same figure twice?

V.

1. What are eggs a dozen when two more in a shilling's worth lowers the price one penny per dozen?

2. Solve the equations $x^3 - y^3 = 63$, $x^2y - xy^2 = 12$.

3. Multiply $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $\frac{1}{2} - 7\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Divide $\frac{\sqrt[3]{b^3}}{a^4\sqrt{a}\sqrt[3]{c.d^3}}$ by $\frac{\sqrt{a^3.d^2}\sqrt[3]{d^5}}{a^5\sqrt[3]{b^3}.c}$.

4. Solve the equation $\sqrt{(21+4x)} + \sqrt{(x+3)} - \sqrt{(x+8)} = 0$.

5. From the letters $a b c d e$, how many combinations of 2 letters can be taken? how many of 3? how many of 4? Give the reasons.

6. Prove that the sum of any number of antecedents of a continued proportion is to the sum of the corresponding consequents as any one antecedent is to its consequent.

7. Find the greatest common divisor of $27x^5 + 3x^3 - 10x^2$ and $162x^5 - 32x$.

8. For what values of a , b , and c is $\frac{a-b}{b-c}$ positive, and for what values negative? For what values is it 0? ∞ ? indeterminate?

9. Find r and n in an arithmetical progression when a , l , and S are known.

VI.

1. A certain sum of money at simple interest will amount to a dollars in m months, and to b dollars in n months. Find the principal and the rate of interest. Find the answers when $a = 1837.50$, $b = 1890.00$, $m = 10$, $n = 16$.

2. There are three numbers in geometric progression of which the continued product is 64 and the sum of their cubes 584. Find the numbers.

$$3. \text{ Simplify } \frac{a + \frac{b}{1 + \frac{a}{b}}}{a - \frac{b}{1 - \frac{a}{b}}} (a^6 - b^6).$$

4. Find the greatest common divisor of $24x^7 + 6x^3 - 30x$ and $4x^{10} - 4x^2$.

5. Find the square root of $25x^6 - 20x^5y - 6x^4y^2 + 34x^3y^3 - 11x^2y^4 - 6xy^5 + 9y^6$.

6. Solve the equation $2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4x + \sqrt{7x + 2}} = 1$.

7. To find two numbers when their sum and product are given. In what case are the answers imaginary? How must a given number be divided in order that the product of its parts shall be as great as possible?

8. State and prove the Rule of Three.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

Tuesday,

I.

1. DEFINE a Surface, a Plane, a Plane Figure, a Polygon. Mention all the different kinds of quadrilaterals.

2. Prove that if two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite these angles are also equal.

3. How many degrees in each interior angle of a regular decagon? State and prove the proposition which enables you to answer this question.

4. What is the measure of an angle made by two tangents? by two chords which intersect? by two chords which do not intersect? by a tangent and a chord drawn through the point of contact? Draw a figure for each case.

5. What is the length of the longest line that can be drawn through a rectangular block of marble 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet thick?

6. On a given line as chord, to construct an arc of a given number of degrees.

7. Two tangents drawn to a circle make with each other an angle of 60 degrees; how many degrees of arc between the two points of contact?

8. What is meant by the equation $\pi = 3.1416$? Calculate the difference in area between a circle whose diameter is 20, and the square inscribed in it.

9. Construct a triangle, having given the base, an adjacent angle, and the altitude.

II.

1. Define a Point ; a Surface ; a Plane ; an Angle. What is assumed as the measure of angles ?

2. Prove that when two oblique lines are drawn at unequal distances from the perpendicular, the more remote is the greater.

3. Prove that when the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal, the figure is a parallelogram.

4. Two angles of a triangle being given, to find the third by geometric construction.

5. What is the measure of an inscribed angle ? State and prove.

6. Two tangents drawn to a circle make with each other an angle of 20° ; how many degrees of arc between the two points of contact ?

7. The side of an equilateral triangle is 12 ; what is its altitude ?

8. Construct a triangle, having given the base and adjacent angle, and the altitude.

III.

1. Define a Right Angle, a Perpendicular, Parallel Lines. On what does the magnitude of an angle depend ? What arc is assumed as the usual measure of an angle ? Why ?

2. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

3. Prove that two triangles are equal if the three sides of one are equal respectively to the three sides of the other.

4. Define Similar Polygons.

5. To find a mean proportional between two given lines. Prove the theorem on which your solution depends.

6. Prove that every equilateral polygon inscribed in a circle is regular.
7. The ratio of the squares described on the two legs of a right triangle is equal to the ratio of what two lines?
8. To construct a square which shall be to a given square in a given ratio. Take for the given ratio 2 : 3.
9. What are the expressions for the circumference and area of a circle in terms of π and the radius?

$$C = 2\pi R$$

$$A = \pi R^2$$

IV.

1. Define a Plane, a Plane Figure, a Parallelogram.
2. Prove that, if in a triangle two angles are equal, the opposite sides are also equal and the triangle is isosceles.
3. What is the measure of an inscribed angle? State and prove.
4. Upon a given straight line to construct a segment such that any angle inscribed in it shall have a given magnitude.
5. To find a fourth proportional to three given lines.
6. Define Similar Polygons. Draw two polygons mutually equiangular, but not similar; also two polygons having proportional sides, but not similar. In what cases are triangles similar.
7. Prove that any two parallelograms of the same base and altitude are equivalent.
8. Prove: (a.) That similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides. (b.) Prove that of similar polygons.

V.

1. Prove that the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon a chord bisects the chord and the arc subtended by the chord.

2. To circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.
3. Prove that two angles are to each other in the ratio of two arcs described from their vertices as centres with equal radii.
4. Prove that a line drawn through two sides of a triangle parallel to the third side divides those two sides into proportional parts.
5. State and prove the proportion which exists between the parts of two chords which cut each other in a circle. State what proportion exists when two secants are drawn from a point without the circle.
6. Prove that two regular polygons of the same number of sides are similar.
7. Prove that similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.
8. Show how the area of a polygon circumscribed about a circle may be found; then how the area of a circle may be found; then prove that circles are to each other as the squares of their radii.

VI.

1. Prove that if two opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal and parallel, the other two sides are also equal and parallel.
2. To describe a circle of which the circumference shall pass through three given points not in a straight line.
3. To find a fourth proportional to three given lines by a geometrical construction.
4. Prove that a perpendicular dropped in a right triangle from the vertex of the right angle to the hypotenuse divides the triangle into two triangles which are similar to each other and to the whole triangle.

5. To find a mean proportional between two given lines.

6. To circumscribe about a circle a regular polygon similar to a given inscribed regular polygon.

7. Similar polygons are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides. What is the ratio between the areas of two circles ?

8. Prove that the area of a circle of which r is the radius is equal to πr^2 . $\frac{1}{2} C \times R$.

VII.

1. Prove that if two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other, while the included angles are unequal, the third sides will be unequal, and the greater third side will belong to that triangle which has the greater included angle.

2. Prove that the greater of two chords in a circle is subtended by the greater arc ; and the converse.

3. Find the common measure of these two lines, and express their ratio in numbers :

4. To divide one side of a triangle into two parts proportional to the other two sides. (Solve and prove.)

5. The perimeters of similar polygons are to each other in what ratio ? (State and prove.)

6. To circumscribe a circle about a given regular polygon. (Solve and prove.)

7. Prove that the line which joins the middle points of the two sides of a trapezoid which are not parallel is parallel to the two parallel sides and equal to half their sum. What is the area of a trapezoid ?

8. To construct a parallelogram equivalent to a given square and having the sum of its base and altitude equal to a given line. (Solve and prove.)

VIII.

1. Prove that only one perpendicular can be drawn from a point to a straight line.

2. Prove that of two sides of a triangle that is the greater which is opposite the greater angle. State and prove the converse.

3. Through a given point to draw a tangent to a given circle.

4. Prove that if a line be drawn so as to divide two sides of a triangle into proportional parts, this line is parallel to the third side.

5. To inscribe in a circle a regular decagon.

6. Prove that a triangle is equivalent to half of any parallelogram of the same base and altitude.

7. To find a triangle equivalent to a given polygon.

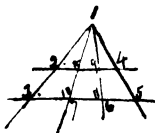
8. To construct a parallelogram equivalent to a given square, and having the difference of its base and altitude equal to a given line.

IX.

1. Prove that when oblique lines are drawn from a point in a perpendicular to points unequally distant from the foot of the perpendicular, the more remote line is the longer.¹

2. To bisect a given angle.

3. Draw a number of lines radiating from a point, and



then draw two parallel lines intersecting them ; prove that the parts of these parallels are proportional.

4. A tangent and a secant being drawn from a point outside a circle, prove that the tangent is a mean proportional between the entire secant and its exterior part.

5. What is the centre of a regular polygon ? Prove that the sides of a regular polygon are equally distant from the centre.

6. The circumference of a circle is 341.8 feet ; what is the circumference of another circle having twice the area of the former ? (If you have not time to perform the computation, you can explain how to do it.)

X.

1. In what three cases is it proved that two triangles are equal ? In what three cases, that they are similar ? Define similar polygons.

2. Prove that if two opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal and parallel, the other two sides are also equal and parallel. Define a Trapezoid.

x 3. Prove that if two polygons are composed of the same number of triangles which are respectively similar and similarly disposed, the polygons are similar.

x 4. State and prove the theorem concerning the ratio between the areas of two similar triangles.

5. Prove that two regular polygons of the same number of sides are similar.

6. Find the formula for the area of a circle in terms of the radius and the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

XI.

1. To how many right angles is the sum of all the interior angles of any polygon equal? State and prove; and then state and draw the figure for the theorem on which this one immediately depends.

2. What is the measure of the angle formed by two chords which cut each other between the centre and the circumference? by two chords which meet at the circumference? by two secants which meet without the circumference? Draw the figure for each case, and prove the last one.

3. To describe a circle through three given points.

4. Prove that two regular polygons of the same number of sides are similar.

5. The area of a trapezoid is half the product of its altitude by the sum of its parallel sides.

6. The perimeter of a regular hexagon is 18. Find

(a.) The area of the circumscribed circle; 27

(b.) The area of the square inscribed in this circle.

7. Prove the proportion that exists between the parts of two intersecting chords.

XII.

1. Two parallel lines are cut by a third line. Prove what angles formed by these lines are equal, and also what angles are supplements of each other.

2. Obtain the value of any interior angle of a regular octagon.

3. An angle inscribed in a circle is measured by half the arc intercepted by its sides. Prove this proposition for each of the three cases which may arise.

4. State and prove the method of finding the centre of a given circle or arc.

5. State and prove the method of finding a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

6. From a point without a circle secants are drawn to the circle. Prove the proportion existing between the entire secants and the parts lying outside the circle.

What corollary results when one of these secant lines becomes a tangent.

7. Show how a square may be constructed equal in area to any given polygon.

XIII.

1. The perimeters of similar polygons are to each other in what ratio? The areas of similar polygons are to each other in what ratio? Proof in both cases.

2. To make a square which is to a given square in a given ratio.

3. Prove that two rectangles are to each other as the products of their bases by their altitudes. What follows if we suppose one of the rectangles to be the unit of surface?

4. Prove that two similar polygons may be divided into the same number of triangles, that are similar each to each and similarly placed.

5. To divide this line

into three parts, proportional to the numbers 2, 4, and 3, and prove the principle involved.

6. Prove that a line which divides two sides of a triangle proportionally is parallel to the third side.

7. Prove that a tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of contact.

8. Prove that parallel chords intercept upon the circumference equal arcs.

XIV.

1. Prove that two triangles are equal when a side and the two adjacent angles of the one are respectively equal to a side and the two adjacent angles of the other. Under what other conditions are two triangles equal to each other?

2. Prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram mutually bisect each other. Prove at what angle the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other.

3. Given the circumference of a circle, show how to find the centre. Show also how to draw a tangent to the circumference, either from a point on the circumference or from one without it. Give the proof in the last case.

4. Prove that the area of any circumscribed polygon is half the product of its perimeter by the radius of the inscribed circle.

5. Show how a regular hexagon may be inscribed in a circle; also an equilateral triangle. Find the ratio of the side of the inscribed equilateral triangle to the radius of the circle.

6. Prove that similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.

7. Show how to find a triangle equivalent to a given polygon.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

COURSE II.

I.

1. PROVE that two parallel lines are always in the same plane.

2. Prove that the sum of the plane angles, which form a solid angle, is always less than four right angles. (This theorem is sometimes stated thus: The sum of the face angles of a polyhedral angle is less than four right angles.)

3. Prove that parallel sections of a pyramid are similar polygons. What proposition relating to the volumes of pyramids is proved by aid of this proposition? (State, but do not prove.)

4. Prove that the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle is greater than two right angles.

5. A spherical triangle has angles of 75° , 94° , and 91° ; what is its area in degrees? How large a portion of the surface of the sphere does it cover?

6. The surface of a sphere is 31.17 square feet; what is the surface of another sphere having three times the volume of the former?

II.

1. Define a Plane, a Prism, a Great Circle. How many faces has a parallelopiped? How many edges? How is the angle between two planes measured?

2. Prove that if two planes are perpendicular to a third plane, their line of intersection is also perpendicular to the third plane.

3. Prove that the section of a pyramid made by a plane parallel to the base is a polygon similar to the base.

4. Prove that a triangular pyramid is a third part of a triangular prism of the same base and altitude.

5. Prove that the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle is greater than two right angles.

6. Given the radius of a sphere = 2 inches. Compute the volume and convex surface.

III.

1. If two planes are perpendicular to each other, the line drawn in one plane perpendicular to the common intersection is also perpendicular to the second plane.

2. The sum of all the plane angles which form a solid angle is always less than four right angles.

3. The solidity of a triangular prism is the product of its base by its altitude. Prove; and then show briefly how this theorem is made use of in finding the volume of a cylinder. Give the formula to express that volume.

4. Define similar polyhedrons. Prove that similar prisms, or pyramids, are to each other as the cubes of their altitudes.

5. Prove that if two spherical triangles on the same sphere, or on equal spheres, are equilateral with respect to each other, they are also equiangular with respect to each other.

6. The length of a perfectly round log of wood is 20 feet, and the diameter of each end is 12 feet. Find: (a.) Its convex surface. (b.) The surface of the greatest sphere which can be cut out of it. (c.) The volume of this sphere.

IV.

1. Prove that the intersections of two parallel planes with any third plane are parallel lines. Define parallel planes.

2. Planes are passed through a pyramid parallel to its base; prove that the sections formed are similar polygons, and that these polygons are to each other as the squares of their distances from the vertex.

3. What are the regular polyhedrons? How many faces has each? how many vertices? how many edges? What are the faces in each case?

4. A spherical triangle being given, to construct its polar. Prove the relations that exist between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle and those of the polar triangle.

5. The surface of a sphere is given, to find the surface of a sphere whose volume is five times as great.

6. A right cylinder and a right cone have the same circular base and the same altitude; compare their volumes. Compare with these the volume of a sphere having the same radius as the base of the cone.

V.

1. Prove that oblique lines drawn from a point to a plane, at equal distances from the perpendicular, are equal; and that of two oblique lines unequally distant from the perpendicular the more remote is the greater. As a corollary to this theorem, show how a perpendicular may be drawn to a plane from a given point without the plane.

2. Prove that two straight lines, comprehended between

three parallel planes, are divided into parts which are proportional to each other.

3. Prove that the sum of any two of the face angles of a triedral angle is greater than the third.

4. By what may a right cone be considered to be generated? To what is the area of its convex surface equal? To what is its solidity equal? Compare the solidity of a right cone with that of a right cylinder, when both solids have the same altitude, and the radius of the base of the cylinder is double that of the base of the cone.

5. Prove that the sum of the sides of a spherical triangle is less than four right angles, and that the sum of the angles is greater than two right angles.

6. Prove that every triangular pyramid is one third of a triangular prism having the same base and altitude.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

I.

1. How do you find the co-ordinates of the point where two given lines intersect?

2. Find the vertices of a triangle of which the sides are $2x + 4y + 7 = 0$, $2x + y - 2 = 0$, $2x - 2y + 1 = 0$.

3. Draw the lines just given and find the angles of the triangle they form.

4. What curve is represented by each of the following equations? (i.) $x^2 + y^2 + 4y = 0$. (ii.) $9x^2 + 25y^2 = 400$. (iii.) $y^2 = 7x$. (iv.) $16y^2 - 9x^2 + 36 = 0$. Find the points at which each of these curves cuts the axes of co-ordinates.

5. Explain briefly how to construct a conic section when you have given the eccentricity (Boscovich's ratio), and the distance from the directrix to the focus. Take, for example, the eccentricity $= \frac{4}{5}$, and the distance from the directrix to the focus $= 2\frac{1}{4}$.

6. Find the equation of a conic section when the directrix is the axis of ordinates, and a perpendicular from the focus on the directrix is the axis of abscissas. Take, for example, the same data as are given in the preceding question.

Find what this equation becomes if transformed to a new set of axes parallel to the former and passing through the centre of the curve.

7. What is the locus of a point whose distance from a

fixed line is equal to its distance from a fixed point? Find the equation.

8. Construct a hyperbola whose transverse axis is 6 and less focal distance 2. Find also the conjugate axis, and the foci and directrices of the conjugate hyperbola.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

I.

1. Find the value of the following fraction by logarithms:

$$\left(\frac{0.010006}{1.4 \times \sqrt[4]{0.325062}} \right)^8.$$

2. Find the value of the following fraction by logarithms:

$$\left(\frac{(0.050395)^2}{3.2 \times \sqrt[3]{0.546781}} \right).$$

3. Find the value of the following fraction by logarithms, using arithmetical complements: $\left(\frac{0.00101904 \times 0.99992}{760 \times \sqrt[3]{(0.0275142)}} \right)^4.$

4. Define a logarithm.

5. Find, by logarithms, the value of the following quantities to six significant figures: $\sqrt[3]{0.0117283}$; $(0.50396)^2$; $\left(\frac{1}{0.50396} \right)^2$; $\frac{\sqrt[3]{0.0117283}}{2.4 \times (0.50396)^2}$; use arithmetical complements in dividing.

6. Solve the equation $32^x = 8$ by logarithms.

7. Prove that the sum of the logarithms of several numbers is equal to the logarithm of their product.

8. Find, by logarithms, the values of the following quantities to six significant figures: $\sqrt[3]{(0.62394)}$; $(0.00102173)^2$; $\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{0.62394}}$; $\frac{(0.0012173)^2}{3.1 \times \sqrt[3]{(0.62394)}}.$

II.

1. In a system of which the base is 9, what is the logarithm of 81? of 3? of 27? of 9? of 1? of $\frac{1}{9}$? of $\frac{1}{81}$? of 0?

2. Find, by common logarithms, the values of the following quantities (to five significant figures): $\sqrt[3]{(0.492162)}$; $(0.011009)^5$; $\frac{1}{(0.011009)^5}$; $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(0.492162)}}{9.8 \times (0.011009)^5}$. Use arithmetical complements in dividing.

3. Solve the equation $2048^x = 16$, by logarithms.

4. Express in a decimal form the numbers which have the following logarithms in a system of which the base is $16:2$; -2 ; -0.25 ; 2.75 ; 0 .

5. Find, by common logarithms, the values of the following quantities (to five significant figures): $\sqrt[3]{(0.485463)}$; $(0.00130106)^2$; $\frac{1}{(0.00130106)^2}$; $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(0.485463)}}{2.7 \times (0.00130106)^2}$. Use arithmetical complements in dividing.

6. Prove that the logarithm of the product of two numbers is equal to the sum of the logarithms of the numbers.

7. Find, by logarithms, the values of the following quantities (to six significant figures): $\sqrt[3]{(0.0126534)}$; $\left(\frac{1}{0.56036}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(0.0126534)}}{.204 \times (0.56036)^2}$. Use arithmetical complements in dividing.

8. Solve the equation $243^x = 81$ by logarithms.

9. What is the characteristic of a logarithm?

10. What is the logarithm of 1.? of .1? of 1000.? of .00001? of one hundred billionth?

11. Find, by logarithms, the value of the following quantities (to six significant figures): $\left(\frac{1}{.0126534}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; $\frac{\sqrt{(0.0357635)}}{(\sqrt{2.04} + \sqrt{1.2036})^2}$.

12. Solve the equation $1024^x = 64$.

III.

1. Prove that the logarithm of a quotient is equal to the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.

2. Find, by logarithms, the values of the following quantities: $\sqrt[3]{0.03478}$, $\frac{(0.278)^2 \times (0.008)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{0.03478 \times (0.7)^2}$.

3. Prove the formula $(\sin A)^2 + (\cos A)^2 = 1$. What is the formula for the cosine of the sum of two angles?

4. Solve the oblique triangle in which $a = 50$, $A = 45^\circ$, $B = 60^\circ$. N. B. — a , b , c denote the sides; A , B , C the angles respectively opposite to a , b , c .

5. In a system of logarithms, of which 4 is the base, determine the logarithms of the following numbers: 4; 16; 2; 8; 32; 1; $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$; $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$; $\frac{1}{8} = 0.125$; $\frac{1}{16} = 0.0625$; 0. What is the base of the common system of logarithms?

6. Find, by logarithms, using arithmetical complements, the values of the expressions: $(0.001109)^2$; $\frac{1}{(0.001109)^2}$;

$$\sqrt[5]{\frac{\sqrt[3]{(0.492) \times 560}}{9 \times (0.001109)^2}}$$

7. What single function of any angle $A = \frac{\sec A}{\tan A}$? What function is the reciprocal of the secant.

8. Give the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum and of the difference of two angles; and deduce from these the formulas for the sine and cosine of the double of an angle and of the half of an angle.

9. What is the sine and cosine of 0° , 90° , 180° , 270° , 360° . Work out the formulas for the trigonometric functions of $(270^\circ - N)$.

10. Solve the triangle in which $b = 0.007625$, $c = 0.015$, $B = 29^\circ$. Find both solutions. N.B. — A, B, C denote the angles respectively opposite the sides a, b, c .

IV.

1. What is the logarithm of 1 in any system? of any number in a system of which that number is the base? In a system of which the base is 4, what is the logarithm of 64? of 2? of 8? of $\frac{1}{2}$?

2. Find by logarithms, using arithmetical complements, the value of the fraction $\frac{(0.02183)^2 \times (7)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(0.0046)} \times 23.309}$.

3. Prove the formula for the cosine of the sum of two angles; and deduce the formulas for the cosine of the double of an angle and the cosine of the half of an angle.

4. In what quadrants is the cosine positive, and in what quadrant is it negative? Prove the values of the cosine of $0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ$.

5. Given in an oblique triangle $b = 0.254$, $c = 0.317$, $B = 46^\circ$. Solve completely.

V.

1. Prove that the logarithm of the product of several factors is equal to the sum of the logarithms of the factors.

2. Prove that the logarithm of the n th root of a number is $\frac{1}{n}$ th of the logarithm of the number.

3. Work the following examples: $0.01706 \times 8.7634 \times 0.001 = ?$; $\frac{1}{0.01706} = ?$; $\sqrt{4.9} = ?$; $\sqrt[3]{0.29} = ?$;

$\frac{\sqrt{(8.7634)^2 \times 100}}{9 \times \sqrt{0.1109} \times (4.9)}$? Use arithmetical complements in working the last.

4. Which of the trigonometric functions are always less than unity? which always greater? which sometimes greater and sometimes less?

5. Write down the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum, and the sine and cosine of the difference of two angles.

6. Prove the formula $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$.

7. From the formulas of the two preceding questions deduce formulas for the sine, cosine, and tangent of twice an angle, and of half an angle.

8. To solve a triangle in which two sides and an angle opposite one of them are given. Example: one side = 47.6, another side = 32.9, and the angle opposite the latter side = $53^\circ 24'$.

VI.

1. Prove that the logarithm of the product of several factors is equal to the sum of the logarithms of the factors.

2. Work the following examples: (a.) $0.01706 \times 8.7634 \times 0.001 = ?$ (b.) $\frac{1}{0.01706} = ?$ (c.) $\sqrt{4.9} = ?$ $\sqrt[3]{0.29} = ?$ (d.) $\sqrt[5]{\frac{(8.7634)^3 \times 100}{9 \times \sqrt{0.1109} \times (4.9)^2}} = ?$ Use arithmetical complements in working the last.

3. Find the sines, cosines, and tangents, both natural and logarithmic, of the following angles: (A.) $24^\circ 47' 22''$. (B.) $56^\circ 23' 14''$. (C.) $134^\circ 28'$. Find the angles which correspond to the following functions: $\log \sin A = 9.94325$. $\text{nat} \cos B = -0.57832$. $\text{nat} \tan C = 1.473$.

4. Prove the formula $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$.

5. Prove the formulas $1 + \cos A = 2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{2} A\right)^2$. $1 - \cos A = 2 \left(\sin \frac{1}{2} A\right)^2$.

6. From the formulas of the last two questions deduce the formula $\sin \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.

7. The sides of a triangle are 37, 41, and 48; what are the angles?

8. To solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given. *Example*: Given the sides 47.6 and 58.4, the included angle $52^{\circ} 24'$.

VII.

1. In a system of logarithms of which the base is 16, what is the number of which the logarithm is -1.25 ? In the system of which 10 is the base, why do the logarithms of two numbers composed of the same series of significant figures differ only in their characteristics?

2. Prove that the logarithm of the continued product of several numbers is equal to the sum of their logarithms.

3. Write (without proving) the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum and of the difference of two angles; and prove the formula $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$.

4. Give the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of 0° , 90° , 180° , 270° , 360° . Find the formula for $\cos(270^{\circ} - \varphi)$.

5. Given in a triangle $b = 0.1072$, $c = 0.0625$, $C = 20^{\circ} 17'$. Solve completely.

6. Find by logarithms the value of $\frac{\sqrt[3]{(0.07323)^2}}{0.35308 \times 3700}$.

7. Given the cotangent of an angle equal to $2\sqrt{2}$; find the other trigonometric functions, by computation.

VIII.

1. What is the reason that, in the common system, the logarithms of two numbers consisting of the same series of significant figures differ only in their characteristics ?

2. Write (without proving) the formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum and of the difference of two angles ; and deduce those for the sine and cosine of the double of an angle and of the half of an angle.

3. Find, by means of formulas, the trigonometric functions of 30° and 60° .

4. Prove that, in any triangle, $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}$.

5. Solve the triangle in which $a = 110.6$, $b = 56.7$, $C = 108^\circ 24'$.

6. Find, by logarithms, the value of the fraction $\frac{\sqrt[4]{(0.027919)^3}}{(0.0010708)^2 \times 7.9}$.

IX.

1. Obtain a formula by which, when the sine of an angle is known, its cosine may be found. Also formulas for finding the tangent and cotangent of an angle, when the sine and cosine are given.

2. Obtain, by the formulas of the previous question, the trigonometric functions of 45° .

3. Prove that, in any triangle, the sines of any two angles are proportional to the opposite sides.

4. Solve the triangle in which two sides are 32.64 and 25.14, and the angle opposite the second side is $32^\circ 48'$. Are there two solutions to this problem ? Why ?

5. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\sqrt[4]{\frac{32.85 \times (.0146)^2}{(23.9)^3}}$.

6. State the process and give the formulas by which, when two sides and the included angle of a triangle are known, the remaining parts can be obtained.

X.

1. In the system of logarithms with six for its base, of what numbers will 3 and -3 be the logarithms? What will be the index of the logarithm of 2000?

2. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\frac{4}{7} \sqrt[3]{\frac{84.9 \times .001}{(.4286)^2}}$.

3. Show, by means of a diagram, what lines may be taken to represent the sine and the cosine of angles in each of the four quadrants of a circle, the radius of the circle being unity. Show also what are the algebraic signs of these same functions in the different quadrants.

4. Obtain formulas for the trigonometric functions of a negative angle.

5. In a right plane triangle, one side is 0.1426 and the opposite angle is $47^\circ 29'$. Solve the triangle.

6. Write the formulas for the sine and the cosine of the sum of any two angles; and obtain from them formulas for the sine and the cosine of the double angle. The sine of a certain angle is $\frac{7}{25}$. Find the trigonometric functions of double that angle.

7. Two sides of a plane oblique triangle are 16.49 and 21.37, and the included angle is $129^\circ 37'$. Find the other two angles. State the method of finding the remaining side.

8. One angle of a plane triangle is 30° , and an adjacent side is 12. What values of the side opposite the given angle will give two solutions to the triangle? What values will give only one? What values will give no solution?

XI.

1. Between what two integers does the common logarithm of 327.8 lie? Give the reason for your answer.

2. Find, by logarithms, the value of $.04682 \times (\frac{4}{9})^3 \times \sqrt[3]{8247}$.

3. In what quadrants may an angle be taken whose secant is 1.25? Obtain the corresponding values of the sine.

4. Find all the functions of $(180^\circ + y)$.

5. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 0.3287, and one side is 0.1938. Solve the triangle.

6. By means of the formulas for the sine and the cosine of the sum of two angles, obtain the formula, $\tan(x + y)$

$$= \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}.$$

7. The three sides of a triangle are 1.328, 1.416, and 0.9388. Find the angles.

XII.

1. In a certain system of logarithms the logarithm of 0.125 is -1.5 . What is the base?

2. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \div \frac{3}{7} (.0048659)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

3. Of the following angles, which have a cosine equal to -0.5 ? a tangent equal to 1? a cosecant equal to $-\sqrt{2}$? 45° ; 120° ; 225° ; 240° ; 315° ; -240° ; -315° ; 600° .

4. If $\sin \phi = m$, obtain the values of $\sin 2\phi$ and $\cos 2\phi$.

5. In any triangle ABC , prove that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$.

6. Solve the right triangle, given an angle $47^\circ 48' 13''$, and the opposite side 0.043629.

7. Find all the trigonometric functions of $(180^\circ + y)$.

8. Give the formulas and state the process by which an oblique triangle is solved when two sides and the included angle are given.

PHYSICS.

COURSE II.

I.

1. DEFINE the terms Force, Weight, Mass.
2. If two forces acting perpendicularly on a straight lever in opposite directions and on the same side of the fulcrum balance each other, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum ; and the pressure on the fulcrum is equal to the difference of the forces.
3. The pressure upon any particle of a fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.
4. In 50 cubic yards of rock, whose average specific gravity is 142, there enter 32 cubic yards of a substance whose specific gravity is 124. Find the specific gravity of the remainder of the rock.
5. How would you graduate a hydrometer for ascertaining the strength of alcohol.
6. How do you change from Fahrenheit to Centigrade ?

II.

1. How does the weight of a body differ from the mass ? How are forces represented ? If it be stated that two forces of 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. act upon a body, what more is wanting to enable us to determine the result ?
2. Prove the proposition, " If two forces, acting at any angles on the arm of any lever, balance each other, they are

inversely as the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the forces act."

3. The direction of two forces, P and Q, which act on a bent lever and keep it at rest, make equal angles with the arms of the lever, which are at 6 and 8 inches respectively. Find the ratio of Q to P.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a triangle. One half of a given triangle is cut off by a straight line parallel to the base: find the centre of gravity of the remaining trapezium.

5. Prove the proposition, "When a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed: the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body: the specific gravity of the fluid."

6. If the difference of readings of a thermometer, which is graduated both according to Fahrenheit's and the Centigrade scale, be 40, find the temperature in each scale.

MECHANICS.

COURSE II.

I.

1. PROVE the law of the parallelogram of forces.
2. Find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy points.
3. Deduce the law of the equilibrium of movable pulleys, taking the weight of the pulleys into account.
4. Find the relation of P 's velocity to that of W on an inclined plane.
5. Prove the equality of fluid pressures. Explain the Hydrostatic Paradox.
6. If the volume of the receiver of a condensing pump is five times that of the barrel, find the pressure on the valve after ten strokes.

II.

1. Define Force ; Weight ; Mass ; and Density. How are forces represented ?
2. Give the axioms of the lever. Assuming the properties of the straight lever, prove the laws of the bent lever.
3. Can the resultant of two forces, in any case, be equal to one of the components ? If so, what are the conditions ?
4. A string passing round a smooth peg is pulled at each end by a force equal to the strain upon the peg. Find the angle between the two parts of the string.

5. Deduce the laws of the inclined plane, both when the body on the plane is at rest, and when it is in motion.

6. Prove that when a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed : the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body : the specific gravity of the fluid.

7. Prove that the elastic force of air at a given temperature varies as the density. A barometer is sunk to the depth of twenty feet in a lake, find the consequent rise in the mercurial column. (Specific gravity of mercury = 13.57.)

III.

1. Describe the different kinds of levers, giving examples of each kind.

2. Enunciate the *Parallelogram of Forces*. Assuming it to be true for the *direction* of the resultant, prove it for the *magnitude* of the resultant.

3. A string passing around a smooth peg is pulled at each end by a force equal to the strain on the peg. Find the angle between the two parts of the string.

4. On the *inclined plane* when the power acts parallel to the plane, prove that the power : the weight :: height of the plane : length of the plane.

5. In the leaning tower of Pisa the top overhangs the base by 12 feet; why does it not fall?

6. Prove that when a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed : the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body : the specific gravity of the fluid.

7. A piece of iron weighs 12 pounds in water; and when a piece of wood which weighs 5 pounds is attached to it, the two together weigh 9 pounds in water. Find the specific gravity of the wood.

8. Explain why a balloon rises, and why the higher it gets the slower it rises. Why does it ever cease to rise?

9. Describe the construction of the common suction pump and its operation. (Draw a diagram of the pump.)

10. A piece of wood floats in a cup of water under the receiver of an air-pump. Will it sink deeper or rise higher when the air is exhausted? Why?

IV.

1. If two weights, P and Q , acting perpendicularly on a straight *Lever* on opposite sides of the fulcrum balance each other, determine the position of the fulcrum and the pressure on it.

The scale-pans of a *Balance* are of unequal weight, and its arms consequently also of unequal length; find the true weight of any substance from its apparent weights, when placed in the two scale-pans respectively.

2. If two forces, acting at any angles on the arms of any *Lever*, balance each other, they are inversely as the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the forces act.

3. If three forces, represented in direction and magnitude by the sides of a triangle taken in order, act on a point, they will produce equilibrium.

Two forces whose magnitudes are $\sqrt{3} \times P$ and P , respectively, act at a point in directions at right angles to each other; find the magnitude and direction of the force which will balance them.

4. In that system of *Pulleys*, in which the same string passes round any number of pulleys, and the parts of it

between the pulleys are parallel, there is equilibrium (neglecting the weights of the pulleys) when $P : W :: 1 : \text{the number of strings } (n) \text{ at the lower block.}$

5. Prove that when a body is suspended from a point, it will rest with its *Centre of Gravity* in the vertical line passing through the point of suspension. Hence show how the *Centre of Gravity* of any plane figure of irregular outline may practically be determined.

6. Describe an experimental proof, that, if the pressure at any point of a fluid be increased, the pressure at all other points will be equally increased. By what short form of words is this property of fluid pressure sometimes described?

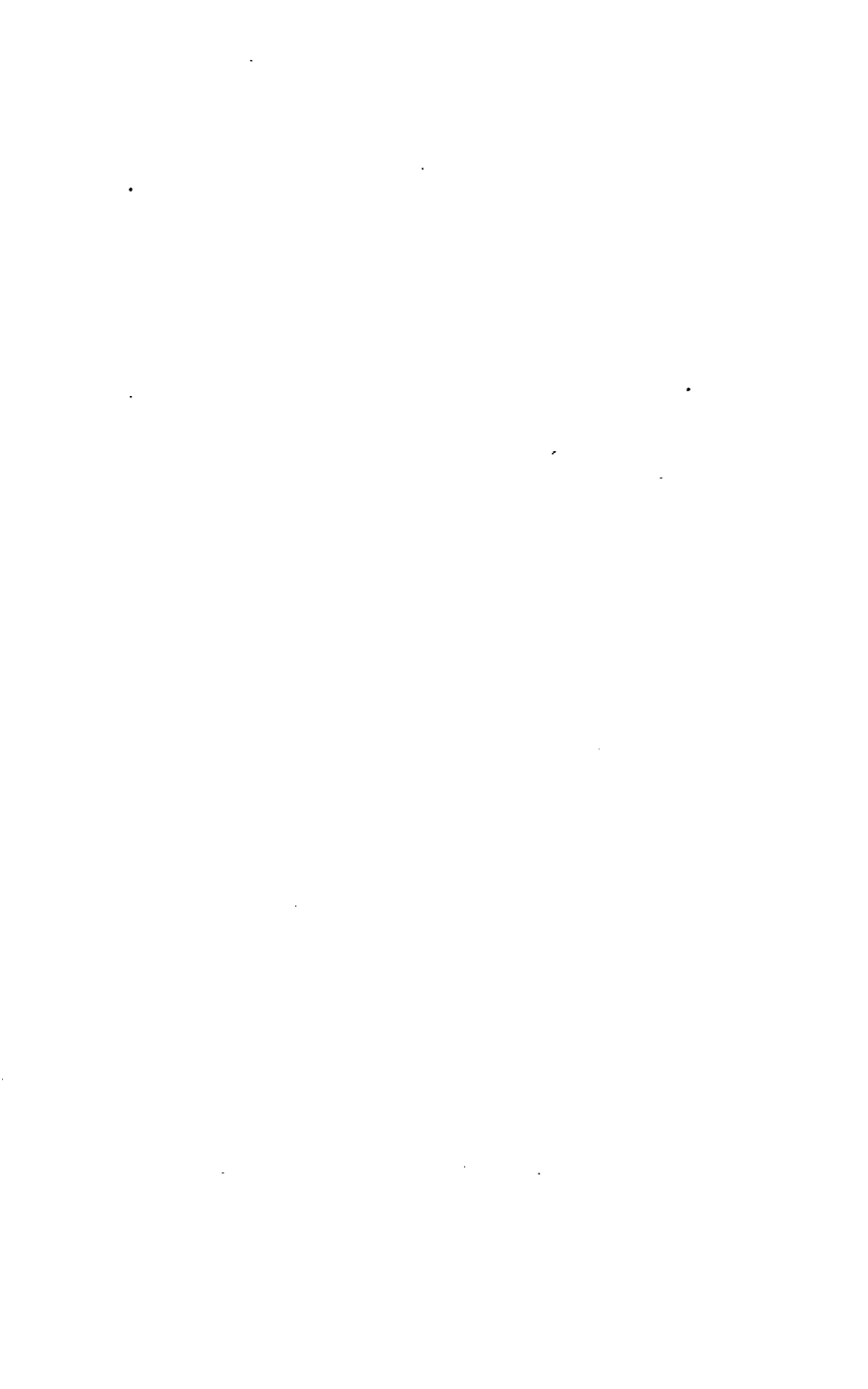
In the common *Hydraulic Press*, are the fluid pressures and tendency to break uniform throughout the cylinders?

7. Prove that if a body floats in a fluid, it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal in weight to the weight of the body; and it presses downwards, and is pressed upwards, with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

A uniform cylinder, when floating vertically in water, sinks to a depth of 4 inches; to what depth will it sink in alcohol of specific gravity 0.79?

8. Describe the construction of the *Condenser*, and the mode of its operation.

A cylinder, filled with atmospheric air, and closed by an air-tight piston, is sunk to the depth of 500 fathoms in the sea; required the compression of the air (assume specific gravity of sea water to be 1.027, specific gravity of mercury 13.57, and height of *Barometer* 30 inches).



EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF JUNE, 1874.

ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

[Take the *first three*, and *one other* ; *four* in all.]

1. Name in the order of time the successive conquests made by the Romans, and note distinctly the position of each conquered state or district.

2. By a map or by words represent or describe Sicily. Point out its place in Grecian and in Roman history.

3. Name *eight* places that were noted in ancient times : four Greek, and four Roman. Give their situation, and show their importance in history.

4. What objects would a Roman be sure to point out to a stranger visiting Rome in the time of Augustus? Describe some of them. Show, by a rough plan, their position relatively to each other, and connect them with events in Roman history.

5. The legislation of Solon.

6. The Gracchi and the Agrarian Laws. State precisely the character of these laws.



MODERN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Upon what principle is Mercator's map constructed? How do the parallels and meridians appear upon it? What distortion is produced in the forms of the countries?

2. Draw an outline map of Africa and put upon it, in their proper positions, the equator, and the meridian of Greenwich. Give also the names of the bodies of water surrounding the continent, and the positions of important islands near the coast.

3. What is shown by a profile of a country? Draw a profile of South America, from the mouth of the Amazon to the Pacific Ocean.

4. Describe the southern coast of Europe, giving the names of countries, bodies of water, important islands, principal sea-ports, and largest rivers.

5. What time is it at Madras when it is eight o'clock in the morning at Boston? Longitude of Madras, 80° E.; of Boston, 71° W.

6. Where is the Great Bear Lake? Why was it so named? What other large lakes are near it? Which continent has the smallest number of lakes? Where are the principal salt lakes, and why are they salt?

7. Where does the Colorado River rise and empty? What are the most striking physical features of the country through which it flows?

Answer the same questions for each of the following rivers:—Columbia; Niagara; Hudson; Seine; Ganges.

8. What cities of Europe are in nearly the same latitude as New York?

9. Describe two water routes between Marseilles and Hong Kong.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

TRANSLATE INTO GREEK :—

When these ten thousand Greeks had come in their march to the great river Euphrates, they found a barbarian soldier who told them that the great king with all his army was only two stages (day's march) distant, and that if they should go forward during all that night and the following (*ἐπιείναι*) day, they would see the king's forces before the time for supper came. When the generals heard this, they determined (it seemed good to them) not to remain where they were, but to cross (*διαβαίνειν*) the river and send Xenophon with a hundred hoplites so that they might know whether the man had spoken the truth.

GREEK PROSE.

Read the following notice before doing any of the paper:—

[Those offering Greek Reader, take 2, 4, 5. Those offering Anabasis, four books, and 7th book of Herodotus, take 1, 2, 5. Those offering the whole of Anabasis, take 1, 2, 3.]

1. (Anab. II. v. 10, and part of 11.) *εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ μανέντες σε κατακτείναιμεν, ἄλλο τι ἂν ἢ τὸν εὐεργέτην κατακτείναντες πρὸς βασιλέα τὸν μέγιστον ἔφεδρον ἀγωνιζοίμεθα; ὅσων δὲ δὴ καὶ οἶων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἑμαυτὸν στερῆσαιμι, εἰ σέ τι κακὸν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι ποιεῖν, ταῦτα λέξω. ἐγὼ γὰρ Κῦρον ἐπεθύμησά μοι φίλον γενέσθαι, νομίζων τῶν τότε ἰκανώτατον εἶναι εὖ ποιεῖν ὃν βούλοιο.* From what and where is *μανέντες*?

2. (Anab. IV. i. 23, 24.) *Καὶ εὐθὺς ἀγαγόντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἤλεγχον διαλαβόντες εἴ τινα εἰδεῖεν ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἢ τὴν φανεράν. ὁ μὲν οὖν ἕτερος οὐκ ἔφη, μᾶλα πολλῶν φόβων προσασσμένων· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ὠφέλιμον ἔλεγεν, ὁρῶντος τοῦ ἐτέρου κατεσφάγη. ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς ἔλεξεν ὅτι οὗτος μὲν οὐ φαίη διὰ ταῦτα εἰδέναι, ὅτι αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ ἐκεῖ*

παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη· αὐτὸς δ' ἔφη ἡγήσεσθαι δυνατὴν καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν. Explain mood of εἰδεῖεν.

3. (Anab. VI. iv. 20, 21.) Καὶ πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐθύετο, καὶ σχεδόν τι πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὰ διὰ τὸ μέλειν ἅπασιν ἐκυκλοῦντο περὶ τὰ ἱερά· τὰ δὲ θύματα ἐπελελοίπει. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐξήγουν μὲν οὖ, συνεκάλεσαν δέ. εἶπεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, "Ἴσως οἱ πολέμιοι συνειλεγμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ ἀνάγκη μάχεσθαι· εἰ οὖν καταλιπόντες τὰ σκεύη ἐν τῷ ἐρυμνῷ χωρίῳ ὥς εἰς μάχην παρσκευασμένοι ἴοιμεν, ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερά προχωροῖ ἡμῖν.

4. (Phaedo, p. 109 of Reader, s. 24.) Καὶ ὁ Κρίτων ἀκούσας ἔνευσε τῷ παιδί πλησίον ἐστῶτι, καὶ ὁ παῖς ἐξελθὼν, καὶ συχνὸν χρόνον διατρίψας, ἤκεν ἄγων τὸν μέλλοντα διδόναι τὸ φάρμακον, ἐν κύλικι φέροντα τετριμμένον· ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Σωκράτης τὸν ἄνθρωπον, Εἶεν, ἔφη, ὦ βέλτιστε, σὺ γὰρ τούτων ἐπιστήμων τί χρὴ ποιεῖν; Οὐδὲν ἄλλο, ἔφη, ἢ πίνοντα περιμένα, ἕως ἂν σου βάρος ἐν τοῖς σκέλεσι γένηται, ἔπειτα κατακείσθαι· καὶ οὕτως αὐτὸ ποιήσει. καὶ ἅμα ὤρεξε τὴν κύλικα τῷ Σωκράτει. From what and where is πίνοντα?

5. (Herod. VII. 234; Reader, p. 155, § 57.) Οἱ μὲν δὴ περὶ Θερμοπύλας Ἕλληνες οὕτω ἡγωνίσαντο· Ξέρξης δὲ καλέσας Δημάρητον εἰρώτα ἀρξάμενος ἐνθῆνδε. Δημάρητε, ἀνὴρ εἰς ἀγαθός. τεκμαίρομαι δὲ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ· ὅσα γὰρ εἶπας, ἅπαντα ἀπέβη οὕτω. νῦν δέ μοι εἰπὲ, κόσιοι τινὲς εἰσι οἱ λοιποὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τούτων ὁκόσοι τοιοῦτοι τὰ πολέμα, εἴτε καὶ ἅπαντες. ὁ δ' εἶπε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, πλήθος μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων πολὺν, καὶ πόλιες πολλαί· τὸ δὲ ἐθέλεις ἐκμαθεῖν, εἰδήσεις.

GREEK POETRY.

1. Τὼ γ' ὥς βουλευσάντε διέτμαγεν· ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα
Εἰς ἄλα ἄλτο βαθείαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὼν πρὸς δῶμα. θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνεσταν
Ἐξ ἐδέων, σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδὲ τις ἔτλη

Μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες.
 Ὡς ὁ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου · οὐδὲ μιν Ἥρη
 Ἠγνοίησεν ἰδοῦσ' ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλὰς
 Ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ Ἀλίοιο γέροντος.

Iliad, I. 531 – 539.

Where is διέτμαγεν found? Attic for σφοῦ, ἔσταν.

2. Δεύτερον αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίους
 “Εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅς τις ὁδ' ἐστὶν
 Μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
 Εὐρύτερος δ' ὅμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
 Τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
 Αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὥς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
 Ἀρνεῖῳ μιν ἔγωγε εἴσκω πηγεσιμάλλῃ,
 Ὃς τ' οἴων μέγα πῶϋ διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.”

Iliad, III. 191 – 198.

Divide two first verses into feet.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

[All Greek words must be written with their accents.]

- 1.* Decline πολίτης, ἄνθρωπος, and ἀληθής in the *singular*; θής, ἀνήρ, and λύων in the *plural*.
2. Decline ναῦς, μείων, σύ, ὅς, and τίς (interrogative) throughout.
- 3.* Compare σοφός, φίλος, μέγας, and ῥάδιος.
4. Inflect the present optative and imperfect indicative of δράω; the imperfect of δείκνυμι; and the present indicative of εἰμί and εἶμι, with the meaning of each.
- 5.* Give the principal parts of τυγχάνω, θνήσκω, δράω, λείπω, and ἵημι.

6. Translate οἶδα τοῦτον γράφοντα and οἶδα τοῦτο γράφειν. Translate δ αὐτὸς ἀποτέμνεται τὴν κεφαλὴν, and explain the accusative.

7. Translate οἶκος δ' αὐτὸς, εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι, σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν, and explain the optatives.

8. Explain the subjunctive in ἐφοβούμην μὴ τοῦτο γένηται. Could it be changed to the optative?

9. Explain the optative in εἶπεν ὅτι γράφοι. Could you have any other mood than the optative in this case?

10. What is an iambus? a spondee? an anapæst? What is a dactylic hexameter, and what substitutions are allowed in it?

* Candidates for ADVANCED STANDING will omit 1, 3, and 5, and answer the following questions.

11. Translate τί μ' οὐκ ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς ἵνα μήποτε εἶδον τὸ φῶς, and explain ἵνα εἶδον.

12. Translate εἰ αὐτοὺς ἴδοιεν ἂν ἔφυγον. What is the construction of ἴδοιεν? of ἂν?

13. How would you express in Greek: *Would that Cyrus were alive! He said that he would do it, He said that he would have done it, He said that he did it?*

14. What is an iambic trimeter of tragedy, and what substitutions are allowed in it?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

~~83~~ Candidates for the Freshman Class are required to translate the whole of I. and in II. only to 2, "He said." Candidates for Advanced Standing will translate the whole of I. and II.

I.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH :—

Restat ut doceam omnia, quæ sint in hoc mundo, quibus utantur homines, hominum causa facta esse et parata. Principio ipse mundus deorum hominumque causa factus est, quæque in eo sunt, ea parata ad fructum hominum et inventa sunt. Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus aut urbs utrorumque. Ut igitur Athenas et Lacedæmonem Atheniensium Lacedæmoniorumque causa putandum est conditas esse, omniaque, quæ sint in his urbibus, eorum populorum recte esse dicuntur, sic quæcumque sunt in omni mundo deorum atque hominum putanda sunt.

II.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :—

1. It was the custom¹ in old times for senators at Rome to enter² the senate-house³ attended-by⁴ their young⁵ sons. The mother of Papirius asked⁶ her son what-in-the-world⁷ the fathers had been doing⁸ in the senate. The boy answered that it must be-kept-secret.⁹ The woman gets¹⁰ more eager¹¹ to hear. Then the boy resorts-to¹² an ingenious¹³ lie.¹⁴

¹ mos. ² introire. ³ curia. ⁴ cum. ⁵ prætextatus. ⁶ percontari. ⁷ quisnam. ⁸ agere. ⁹ tacere. ¹⁰ fieri. ¹¹ cupidus. ¹² consilium capere (with the genitive). ¹³ festivus. ¹⁴ mendacium.

2. He said that the-discussion-had-been¹ whether it was more expedient² for one man to have two wives or for one woman to have two husbands.³ The-next-day⁴ the matrons beg⁵ the senate that one woman might rather⁶ be-married-to⁷ two men than that two women might have one husband.

¹ agere (passive). ² utilis. ³ maritus. ⁴ postridie. ⁵ obsecrare. ⁶ potius. ⁷ nubere.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Mark the quantity of the penults and last syllables of the following words: *custodis*, *arbores*, *frigora*, *gladiolus*, *infamis* (nom.), *victricis* (acc. plur.), *inopis*, *petitur*, *perivit*, *periit*, *peritus*, *ambitus*, *apices*.

Decline *decus*, *locus*, *specus*, *celeber*, *quivis*; compare *inferus*, *humilis*. Form and compare *loquax*, *sanctus*.

Form derivatives with the terminations *-tas*, *-tor*, *-ensis*, *-olus*, *-sco*, and give their meaning.

Give the principal parts of *sumo*, *sentio*, *libet*, *pateo*, *patior*, *spondeo*, *adjuvo*, *tollo*, *disco*, *vereor*, *facio* with *con*, *eo* and *do* with *re*.

Give a synopsis of the Subjunctive Active and Passive (first Person) of two of these verbs not of the same conjugation. Give a complete synopsis of one other. Inflect the Imperative of *patior*. Give all the Participles and Infinitives of *sentio*.

Explain the formation of the presents *gigno* and *frango*, of the perfects *didici* and *dixi*, and of the participle *natus*.

What case or cases (separately or together) follow *persuadeo*, *moneo*, *obliviscor*, *solvo*, *vereor*, *præ*, *sub*?

TRANSLATE into Latin, with gerundive (participle in *-dus*), *The city must be spared, I must go*.

What construction is used in clauses (or verbs) after *timeo*, *gaudeo*, *dico*, *audeo*?

How are future conditions expressed in Latin? Express in Latin, in as many ways as you can, "Antony came to bury (sepelire) Cæsar."

What difference in meaning between *utinam sim* and *utinam essem*?

LATIN. — *Course I.*

CÆSAR AND SALLUST.

TRANSLATE *two* passages, — the *first* and one other.

I. Quo prælio bellum Venetorum totiusque oræ maritimæ confectum est. Nam quum omnis juvenus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat in unum locum coegerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit. — CÆSAR, B. G. III.

II. His rebus permotus Q. Titurius, quum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum Cn. Pompeium ad eum mittit rogatum ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondit: Si velit secum colloqui, licere; sperare a multitudine impetrari posse quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere. Ille cum Cotta saucio communicat, si videatur, pugna ut excedant et cum Ambiorige una colloquantur; sperare ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat atque in eo constitit. — CÆSAR, B. G. V.

III. Atheniensium res gestæ, sicut ego æstumo, satis amplæ magnificæque fuere, verum aliquanto minores tamen quam fama feruntur. Sed quia provenere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, per terrarum orbem Atheniensium facta pro maxumis celebrantur. Ita eorum qui ea fecere virtus tanta habetur, quantum ea verbis potuere extollere praeclara ingenia. At populo Romano numquam ea copia fuit, quia prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat; ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat: optum quisque facere quam dicere, sua ab aliis bene facta laudari quam ipse aliorum narrare malebat. — SALLUST, CAT. viii.

IV. Patres conscripti. Micipsa pater meus moriens mihi

præcepit, uti regni Numidiæ tantummodo procurationem existumarem meam, ceterum jus et imperium ejus penes vos esse; simul eniterer domi militiæque quam maximo usui esse populo Romano, vos mihi cognatorum, vos affinium loco ducerem; si ea fecissem, in vostra amicitia exercitum, divitias, munimenta regni me habiturum. Quæ quum præcepta parentis mei agitarem, Jugurtha, homo omnium quos terra sustinet sceleratissimus, contempto imperio vostro, Masinissæ me nepotem et jam ab stirpe socium atque amicum populi Romani regno fortunisque omnibus expulit. — SALLUST, JUG. xiv.

OVID.

TRANSLATE any ONE of the following passages:—

- V. Inde loco medius rerum novitate paventem
Sol oculis juvenem, quibus adspicit omnia, vidit,
'Quæque viæ tibi causa? Quid hac,' ait, 'arce petisti,
Progenies, Phæthon, haud infitianda parenti?'
Ille refert: 'O lux immensi publica mundi,
Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum,
Pignora da, genitor, per quæ tua vera propago
Credar, et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris.'
Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes
Deposuit radios, propiùsque accedere jussit,
Amplexuque dato, 'Nec tu meus esse negari
Dignus es, et Clymene veros,' ait, 'edidit ortus.'—METT. II.

- VI. Psittacus, Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis,
Occidit: exsequias ite frequenter aves.
Ite, piæ volucres; et plangite pectora pennis;
Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.
Horrida pro mæstis lanietur pluma capillis:
Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.
Quid scelus Ismarii quereris, Philomela, tyranni?
Expleta est annis ista querela suis.
Alitis in raræ miserum devertite funus.
Magna, sed antiqui causi doloris Itys.
Omnes quæ liquido libratis in aëre cursus;
Tu tamen ante alias, turtur amice, dole. — AM. II.

VII. Sin autem ad pugnam exierint — nam sæpe duobus
 Regibus incessit magno discordia motu,
 Continuoque animos volgi et trepidantia bello
 Corda licet longe præsciscere ; namque morantis
 Martius ille æris rauci canor increpat, et vox
 Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum ;
 Tum trepidæ inter se cœunt, pennisque coruscant,
 Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
 Et circa regem atque ipsa ad prætoria densæ
 Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem.

VIRG. Georg. IV.

VIII. Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
 Ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus
 Cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrimis ita fatur obortis :
 Tene, inquit, miserande puer, cum læta veniret,
 Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
 Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas ?
 Non hæc Euandro de te promissa parenti
 Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
 Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
 Acris esse viros, cum dura prælia gente. — VIRG. Æn. XI.

LATIN. — *Course I.*

CICERO.

TRANSLATE two passages. [If you have read the *Cato Major*, translate I. and either III. or IV. ; if not, translate II. and either III. or IV. Answer all the questions.]

I. An ne eas quidem vires senectuti relinquemus ut adolescentulos doceat, instituat, ad omne officii munus instruat ? Quo quidem opere quid potest esse præclarius ? Mihi vero Cn. et P. Scipiones et avi tui duo, L. Æmilius et P. Africanus, comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur ; nec ulli bonarum artium magistri non beati putandi, quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint. — DE SENECTUTE, ix. 29.

II. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Cæsar, tuæ clementiæ laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuit oratio. Atque in hac causa non nihil equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero, quod homo cum ingenio tum etiam doctrina excellens genus hoc causæ quod esset non viderit; nam si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluisset. — PRO LIGARIO, iv.

III. Tertium genus est ætate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum, quo ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit: sunt homines ex eis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit; quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio, sed tamen ii sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum ædificant tamquam beati, dum prædiis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatus delectantur, in tantum æs alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit eis ab inferis excitandus. — IN CATILINAM, II. ix.

IV. Quare quis tandem me reprehendat aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilæ, tantum mihi egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis hæc quoque crescit oratio et facultas, quæ quantumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit. — PRO ARCHIA, vi.

1. What offices did the Romans generally go through before their consulship?

2. What is the difference between *ne* and *ut non* followed by the Subjunctive?

3. What was the fate of Catiline's fellow-conspirators, and what complaint was made of it?

VIRGIL.

TRANSLATE *two* passages, — *I. and either II. or III.* Answer all the questions.

- I. Pauca tamen suberunt priscæ vestigia fraudis,
 Quæ temptare Thetim ratibus, quæ cingere muris
 Oppida, quæ iubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
 Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo
 Delectos heroas ; erunt etiam altera bella,
 Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.
 Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit ætas,
 Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
 Mutabit merces : omnis feret omnia tellus. — *ECL. IV.*
- II. Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram :
 Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
 Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
 Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
 Respicimus. Dira inluvies inmissaque barba,
 Consertum tegumen spinis ; at cetera Graius,
 Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis. — *ÆN. III.*
- III. Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto,
 Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
 Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro
 Baltens, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma ;
 Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito.
 Hæc ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
 Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
 Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant. — *ÆN. V.*
1. Give a brief summary of the events in *Æneid IV.*
 2. Divide into feet, marking quantities and ictus (or verse accent), the fifth line in I.
 3. How does the metre help to determine the meaning of the fifth line in II. ?

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

[Give the work in full, and arrange it in an orderly manner. Reduce each answer to its simplest form.]

LOGARITHMS.

1. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\frac{0.9 \times 147.2}{5.047}$.
2. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\left(\frac{(134.9)^2 \times \sqrt[4]{16}}{10000 \times 46.49} \right)^3$.
3. Give a proof of the process of finding any root of a quantity by logarithms. If the characteristic of the logarithm of the given quantity is negative, how is the characteristic of the logarithm of the root obtained?

ARITHMETIC.

4. What part of $2\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{7\frac{3}{8}}{31\frac{5}{8}} \times \frac{7\frac{3}{8} - 4\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{5}{8}}$?
5. A carriage, at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, completes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a certain distance in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days; in how many days will it complete $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same distance, going at the rate of 10 miles an hour?
6. A merchant buys $2\frac{3}{4}$ hectometres of silk for \$480, and sells the silk at \$1.95 a yard. Does he gain or lose, and how much?
7. Find the cube root of 0.083453453.
8. Thirty-six persons buy 2766 A. 3 R. 12 P. of land on equal shares. What does one man receive, who sells $\frac{3}{4}$ of his share at 1 s. 9 d. 2 f. per square rod? [Give the answer in pounds and decimals of a pound.]
9. What is gold quoted at, when one dollar in currency is worth only seventy-five cents?

ALGEBRA. — *Course I.*

[Give the whole work clearly, and reduce each answer to its simplest form.]

1. Divide

$$\frac{a-1}{a} + \frac{b-1}{b} + \frac{c-1}{c} - 1 \text{ by } 2 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right).$$

2. A can do a piece of work in half the time in which B can do it, B can do it in two thirds the time in which C can do it, and all three, working together, can do it in 6 days. Find the time in which each can do it alone.

3. Find the two middle terms in the expansion of $(a - x)^9$. What is the *reason* that one of these terms is negative, and the other is positive?

4. Find the fourth root of $\sqrt[3]{a^2c^2}$. [Fractional exponents may be used if desired.]

5. One number is $\frac{1}{3}$ of another, and the product of these two numbers is 750. What are the numbers?

6. Solve the equations $ax + by = c$,
 $mx - ny = d$.

7. I bought a certain number of oxen for £80. Had I bought four more with the same money, each ox would have cost £1 less. How many did I buy, and what did I pay for each?

8. Find the square root of

$$a^{4m} + 6a^{2m}c^n + 11a^{2m}c^{2n} + 6a^m c^{3n} + c^{4n}.$$

ALGEBRA. — *Course II. and Advanced Standing.*

[Give the whole work clearly, and reduce each answer to its simplest form.]

1. Simplify
$$\frac{\frac{a+1}{b} - 2 + \frac{b-1}{a}}{\frac{a-1}{b} - 2 + \frac{b+1}{a}}.$$

2. A man rides a certain distance at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and walks back to his starting-point at the rate of 4 miles an hour. The time employed in going and returning is 6 hours. How far does he walk?

3. Divide $\frac{\sqrt{c}}{d^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ by $c^{\frac{1}{2}} d^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

4. Solve the equation $x^2 + 2ax = b$. What will the roots be if $a = 2$, $b = -4$? If $a = 4$, $b = -20$?

5. What is the 4th term of $(a - x)^{n+1}$?

6. The greater of two numbers is a^2 times the less; the product of these two numbers is b^2 . Find the numbers.

7. There are 3 numbers in arithmetical progression: the sum of these numbers is 18, and the sum of their squares is 158. Find the numbers.

8. I have 4 single books and a set of 3 books. In how many ways can I arrange these 7 books on a shelf, provided the books which make the set cannot be separated?

PLANE GEOMETRY. — *Courses I. and II.*

1. In a triangle ABC the angle A is greater than the angle B , and B is greater than C ; what is true of the sides? State and prove.

State and prove the converse.

2. Prove that two triangles are equal if the sides of one are respectively equal to the sides of the other.

3. Prove that when two circumferences touch each other the point of contact and the centres lie in one straight line.

4. Draw two circles touching each other, and through the point of contact draw a straight line forming a chord in each circle: prove that these chords are proportional to the diameters of the circles.

5. To draw the circumference of a circle through three given points. Solve and prove. When would the problem be impossible? Why?

Given any curve, to ascertain whether it is the arc of a circle or not.

6. Prove that the perimeters of regular polygons of the same number of sides are proportional to the diameters of their inscribed or circumscribed circles. Go on to prove that the ratio of the circumference to the diameter is the same in all circles.

7. Draw, in your book, a regular hexagon of which each side shall be of this length _____

Explain how you do it. Now draw another having *half the area* of the first. Solve and prove.

SOLID GEOMETRY. — *Course II.*

1. Prove that the intersections of two parallel planes with a third plane are parallel planes.

2. Prove that the sum of the line angles that compose a solid angle is less than four right angles.

3. What is the frustum of a pyramid? Show how to find the convex surface of a regular pyramid. Prove that the surface of a right circular cone is equal to the product of the slant height multiplied by the circumference of a section drawn midway between the bases.

4. Given the radius of a sphere : write a formula for its surface and one for its volume.

5. What is the segment of a sphere? Explain how to find the volume of a segment of a sphere having two bases, one each side of the centre.

6. Given a spherical triangle, to draw its polar triangle. What relations exist between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle and those of its polar triangle? State and prove.

7. Given a spherical triangle, to draw another symmetrical with it on the same sphere. Prove that two symmetrical triangles on the same sphere have the same area.

8. What is a regular polyhedron? How many are there? Give their names, and a brief description of each.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

Course II. and Advanced Standing.

[Ask for a Table of Natural Cosines.]

1. To find the equation of a straight line that passes through two given points.

2. Find the equation of a line that passes through the origin and the point $(-3, 2)$.

3. Find the equation of a line which passes through the point $(2, -1)$ and makes an angle of 45° with the line $x - 2y + 3 = 0$.

4. Establish formulas for changing rectangular into polar coordinates.

5. Write down the equation of a circle having a radius $= 7$ and its centre at $(3, -4)$.

6. What curves do these equations represent?

$$9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144, \quad 9x^2 - 16y^2 = 144.$$

What are the polar equations of these curves? Sketch one of these curves from its rectangular equation, and the other from its polar equation. Find the *foci*. Find the *parameter* of each curve, and draw it.

7. Which of the points $(4, 2\frac{1}{2})$, $(3, -3\frac{1}{2})$, $(3, 3\frac{1}{2})$, is on the curve $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$. Find the equation of the *tangent* and that of the *normal* at this point. Find also the lengths of the subtangent and subnormal.

8. How do you find the points where two curves intersect? as an example take these two curves: $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 + 6x + y^2 = 24$. What are these curves? Draw them.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Course II. and Advanced Standing.

1. The sine of an angle x is greater than the sine of another angle y , both angles being in the second quadrant. Compare the other trigonometric functions of these angles (cosine with cosine, etc.), stating which in each set is numerically the larger. Prove your results, either by formulæ or by a diagram.

2. Obtain, from fundamental formulæ, the trigonometric functions of $(360^\circ - y)$. Given the functions of $(180^\circ - y)$, how can those of $(180^\circ + y)$ be obtained?

3. Solve the right triangle in which one angle is $74^\circ 18'$, and the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{.01}$.

4. What angle in the third quadrant has a cosine equal to the sine of 330° ?

5. Obtain, from fundamental formulæ,

$$\frac{\cos(x+y)}{\cos(x-y)} = \frac{1 - \tan x \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}.$$

6. Obtain, from the second member of the equation in the previous question, an equally simple expression in terms of the cotangents of x and y .

7. Find the smallest angle in the triangle whose sides are 1236, 1342, 1729.

8. Obtain the formulæ necessary for the complete solution of an oblique triangle, in which are given two sides and the included angle.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A short English composition is required, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression. Thirty lines will be sufficient. Make at least two paragraphs.

SUBJECT : —

The story of the Caskets, in the Merchant of Venice ;

Or, The story of Shakespeare's Tempest ;

Or, The story of Rebecca, in Scott's Ivanhoe.

APPENDIX.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION TO HARVARD COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES for admission to College in 1874 must be examined in one of the two following Courses of Study, each embracing fourteen subjects, numbered as below :

COURSE I.

1. *Latin Grammar*, including Prosody.
2. *Latin Composition*.
3. *Caesar, Sallust, and Ovid*. Caesar, Gallic War, four books ; Sallust, Catiline ; Ovid, four thousand lines.
4. *Cicero, Virgil, and Latin at sight*. Cicero, eight orations and the Cato Major ; Virgil, Eclogues and six books of the Aeneid : the translation at sight of some passage in prose not included in the above requisitions.
5. *Greek Grammar*, including metres.
6. *Greek Composition*, with the accents.
7. *Greek Prose*. Goodwin and Allen's Greek Reader ; or four books of Xenophon's Anabasis and the Seventh book of Herodotus.
8. *Greek Poetry*. Homer's Iliad, first three books, omitting catalogue of ships.
9. *Arithmetic*, including the metric system of weights and measures.
10. *Algebra*, through Quadratic Equations, and including the use and the rudiments of the theory of Logarithms. The examples requiring the use of logarithms at the examination will be adapted to a four-place table.
11. *Plane Geometry*, as much as is contained in the first thirteen chapters of Peirce's Geometry.

4 12. *Ancient History and Geography.* Grecian History to the death of Alexander ; Roman History to the death of Commodus. Smith's smaller histories of Greece and Rome will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge demanded in History.

5 13. *Modern and Physical Geography.* The following works will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge demanded in this subject : In Modern Geography, Guyot's Common-School Geography, or Miss Hall's " Our World, No. 2 " ; in Physical Geography, Guyot's Physical Geography, Parts II. and III., or Warren's Physical Geography, the first 49 pages.

6 14. *English Composition.* Each candidate will be required to write a short piece of English, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression, the subject to be taken from the works of standard authors, to be announced from time to time. The subject for 1874 will be taken from one of the following works : — Shakespeare's *Tempest*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Merchant of Venice* ; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* ; Scott's *Ivanhoe*, and Lay of the Last Minstrel.

16 *British*

COURSE II.

1. *Latin Grammar*, including Prosody.

2. *Latin Authors.* Caesar, *Gallic War*, two books ; Cicero, six orations and the *Cato Major* ; Virgil, *Aeneid*, six books.

3. *Greek Grammar*, including metres.

4. *Greek Authors.* Goodwin and Allen's *Greek Reader*, first 111 pages, or Xenophon's *Anabasis*, first four books ; Homer's *Iliad*, first two books, omitting the catalogue of ships.

5. *Arithmetic*, including the metric system of weights and measures.

6. *Elementary Algebra*, through Quadratic Equations, and including the use and the rudiments of the theory of Logarithms. The examples requiring the use of logarithms at the examination will be adapted to a four-place table. This requisite is the same as No. 10 of Course I.

7. *Advanced Algebra.* The precise nature and amount of this requisite must be learned from the mathematical instructors, or from the examination papers of former years ; but this subject, with the preceding, is regarded as embracing as much Algebra as is contained

in the advanced text-books, such as the *larger* Algebras of Todhunter, Robinson, Loomis, Greenleaf, etc.

8. *Plane Geometry*, as much as is contained in the first thirteen chapters of Peirce's *Geometry*.

9. *Solid Geometry*, as much as is contained in Peirce's *Geometry*.

10. *Plane Trigonometry*, by the Analytic Method, as much as is contained in the first six chapters of Peirce's *Trigonometry*, or in the large print of the first eight chapters of Chauvenet's *Trigonometry*.

11. *The Elements of Plane Analytic Geometry*.

12. *Ancient History and Geography*. Grecian History to the death of Alexander ; Roman History to the death of Commodus. Smith's smaller histories of Greece and Rome will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge demanded in History.

13. *Modern and Physical Geography*. The following works will serve to indicate the amount of knowledge demanded in this subject : In Modern Geography, Guyot's Common-School Geography, or Miss Hall's "Our World, No. 2" ; in Physical Geography, Guyot's Physical Geography, Parts II. and III., or Warren's Physical Geography, the first 49 pages.

14. *English Composition*. Each candidate will be required to write a short piece of English, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression, the subject to be taken from the works of standard authors, to be announced from time to time. The subject for 1874 will be taken from one of the following works : — Shakespeare's *Tempest*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Merchant of Venice* ; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* ; Scott's *Ivanhoe*, and Lay of the Last Minstrel.

REMARKS.

No particular text-book in Grammar is required ; but either Allen's or Harkness's *Elementary Latin Grammar*, and either Goodwin's or Hadley's *Elementary Greek Grammar*, will serve to indicate the nature and amount of the grammatical knowledge demanded.

In Latin the following pronunciation is recommended : *ā* as in *father*, *ă* the same sound but shorter, *ē* like *e* in *fête*, *ě* as in *set*, *ī* as in *machine*, *ĩ* as in *sit*, *ō* as in *hole*, *ŏ* as in *nor*, *ū* as in *rude*, *ŭ* as in *put*, *j* like *y* in *year*, *c* and *g* like Greek κ and γ .

Instructors are requested to teach their pupils in pronouncing

Greek to use the *Greek Accents*, and to give (for example) α the sound of *a* in *father*, η that of *a* in *fate*, ι that of *i* in *machine*, etc.

Real equivalents will be received for any of the classics named above in either Course, or for parts of them.

In Geometry students are advised to study some introductory textbook, such as Hill's First Lessons, before beginning a systematic course in Geometry.

Candidates who enter College on Course II. will be admitted immediately to advanced sections in Mathematics, and all who hope to attain distinction in Mathematics and Physical Science are strongly advised to prepare themselves in this Course.

No partial substitutions or interchanges between Courses I. and II. will be allowed.

A set of recent examination-papers will be sent to any teacher on application to the Secretary.

OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE CLASSICS.

There will be additional examinations in the following classical subjects :—

Latin.

Livy, two books.

Horace, Odes and Epodes.

The translation of a passage from the philosophical works of Cicero not previously announced.

The retranslation of the English of a similar passage into Latin.

Greek.

Plato, Apology and Crito.

Homer, Iliad, books IV. – VIII. inclusive.

Euripides, the Alcestis, or Homer, Odyssey, books I. – III. inclusive.

Candidates are advised to practise translation from English into Greek, that their proficiency in Greek Composition may be, as nearly as possible, equal to that attained by the better scholars in the Freshman year in College.

No candidate will be *required* to present himself at these examinations, but those who pass them with the other classical examinations

of Course I. above, will be placed in advanced sections in Latin and Greek immediately on entering College. All those who hope to attain distinction in classical studies or to graduate with classical honors are strongly advised to pass these examinations on entering.

ALGEBRA.

Candidates in Course I. may present themselves on the Algebra required for advanced standing, and on passing an examination in it creditably will be excused from the required study of Algebra in College.

FRENCH.

An examination in the translation of French prose will be held at the beginning of the Freshman year. Those students who pass this examination satisfactorily will not be required to study French in College. For full information respecting this examination, and for specimen examination-papers on Elementary Grammar, as well as for extracts for translation, see the University Catalogue for 1872-73, page 216.

TIMES OF EXAMINATION.

Two regular examinations for admission to the *Freshman* and *Sophomore* Classes are held each year, one at the beginning of the summer vacation in June, the other at the beginning of the academic year in September.

In 1874 the June examination will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 25, 26, and 27 ; and the September examination on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 24, 25, and 26. Each examination will begin at precisely 8 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The candidates will assemble in Harvard Hall. Attendance on the three days is required.

No person will be examined for admission to College at any other time than those above specified.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Candidates may be admitted to advanced standing as late as the beginning of the Senior year, provided they present themselves for examination as directed below. The candidate for admission to ad-

vanced standing, whether from another College or not, must appear on examination to be well versed in the following studies : —

1. In the studies required for admission to the Freshman Class.
2. In all the *required* studies already pursued by the class for which he is offered ; and in as many *elective* studies as he would have pursued if he had entered at the beginning of the course.

All candidates for admission to advanced standing must be examined either in June or in September, at the times of the regular examinations for admission to the Freshman Class, and in conformity with the following rules : —

1. All candidates for admission to advanced standing must first be examined for admission to the Freshman Class ; for this examination and also for examination on the studies of the Freshman year, they may offer themselves either in June or in September.

2. The examination on the studies of the Sophomore and Junior years is held *only in September*, at the time of the regular examination for admission to the Freshman Class.

In the case of graduates of other colleges who seek admission to Harvard College, the examination will be directed to ascertaining from their acquired powers and attainments their fitness to join the class for which they offer themselves, a minute acquaintance with all the ground they have previously gone over not being essential. Such candidates should bring evidence of their standing at the colleges where they received their degree.

All candidates for admission to advanced standing will assemble with the candidates for admission to the Freshman Class on Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., in Harvard Hall.

TESTIMONIALS AND BOND.

All candidates for admission are required, before examination, to produce certificates of good moral character ; and students from other colleges are required to bring a certificate of honorable dismissal.

Every candidate, if admitted, must furnish to the Steward a bond for six hundred dollars, executed by two bondsmen, one of them a citizen of Massachusetts, as security for the payment of College dues. If the student prefer, however, he may in place of the bond make a deposit with the Steward for the same purpose.

NEW REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission in 1875 and 1876 will be examined in all the requisites for admission in 1874 as stated above, and also in certain new requisites as follows : —

15. FRENCH OR GERMAN.

Beginning with 1875, all candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in the *translation of easy French prose at sight (or easy German prose, if the candidate prefer to offer German)*.

Proficiency in Elementary Grammar will be accepted for some deficiency in translation.

There will be no examination in pronunciation, but it is recommended that attention be given to it from the outset.

This requisite will form the fifteenth subject on both courses of preparatory study ; it will correspond substantially to the optional examination now held in French, which after 1874 will be discontinued.

16. ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

Beginning with 1876, all candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in one of the three following subjects in Elementary Science : —

1. *Elementary Botany.*
2. *Rudiments of Physics and of Chemistry.*
3. *Rudiments of Physics and of Descriptive Astronomy.*

The selection of the subject will be left to the candidate.

The following books are mentioned as serving to indicate the nature and extent of this requisition : —

In Botany, Gray's "How Plants Grow."

In Physics, Balfour Stewart's *Primer of Physics*.

In Chemistry, Roscoe's *Primer of Chemistry*.

In Astronomy, Lockyer's *Astronomy*, first three chapters.

Candidates who offer Botany will be required to give evidence that they can analyze simple specimens ; and those who offer Physics or Chemistry, that they can perform simple experiments like those described in the Primers referred to above.

This requisite will form the sixteenth subject on both courses of preparatory study.

DIVISION OF THE EXAMINATION.

In order to counteract any tendency which the new requisites may have to prolong the time required for preparation for College, it has been decided to allow candidates for admission to divide the examination into two examinations separated by an interval of not less than an academic year ; provided that they present themselves at the first examination in at least seven of the subjects enumerated in either Course. Candidates who avail themselves of this permission to divide the examination must pass satisfactorily at the first examination in at least four subjects in order to obtain any certificate whatever. *The examination will be divisible in this way in 1874 and thereafter.* Candidates, however, who prefer, may pass the entire examination in the same year, as at present.

The following rules were adopted April 22, 1874 :—

1. The whole examination will be in writing.
2. Latin "at sight" is permanently transferred from Latin 4 (Cicero and Virgil), as given in the Catalogue, to Latin 2 (Latin Composition).
3. No candidate will be hereafter admitted who fails wholly in Greek, or Latin, or Mathematics.
4. The result of the examination will not be announced to the candidates personally, at the close of the examination as heretofore, but will be communicated to them by mail in the following week.





EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF OCTOBER, 1874.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

N. B. — When you name a place or country, state its position. You may omit one of the first three subjects given below, and one of the last three.

1. Point out some of the causes of the greatness of Sparta and of Athens.

2. Write in the order of time (with such dates as you remember) the principal events in the Peloponnesian War, and show the chief results of that war.

3. Amphictyonic Council, Ephors, Archons; Areopagus, Pnyx, Agora. Define or describe these.

4. The death of Demosthenes and the death of Cicero.

5. The life of C. Julius Cæsar.

6. Laws that are landmarks in Roman history.



MODERN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. State, in detail, what you know about the form and dimensions of the earth. Define the mathematical and geographical terms which occur in your statement.

2. What is the length in miles of a degree of latitude? Where are the degrees of latitude and of longitude equal in length? How do the degrees of longitude differ in length among themselves?

3. State accurately the zone or zones in which each of the six continents lies.

4. Name eight of the most important of the West India Islands, and draw a map to show their relative position. To what country does each belong?

5. Describe as fully and precisely as possible the position of the following cities, stating in what part of the state or country, and near what river or other body of water, each one lies: Belgrade, Bogota, Bombay, Brest, Carlsruhe, Dantzic, Frankfort (in Europe), Montevideo, Montreal, Odessa, Singapore, Tripoli. Which of these names suggests some physical feature of the neighboring region, or some fact of historical interest connected with the settlement of the city?

6. What strait or channel lies between Wales and Ireland? Wales and the southern part of England? Ireland and Scotland? Borneo and Celebes? Patagonia and Terra del Fuego? Labrador and Greenland? Labrador and Newfoundland?

7. Why are there large cities at higher latitudes in Europe than in America?

8. In sailing from New York to Liverpool, at what season of the year would you expect to see icebergs? How far south are icebergs ever seen in the North Atlantic?

9. Describe the drainage systems of North America, and name the highlands which bound each of its important river basins. Are there any portions of this continent which have no outlet for their waters to the sea?

GREEK COMPOSITION.

After the death of Cyrus, the Greeks being despondent (*ἀπορέω*), Xenophon called together (*συγκαλέω*) the soldiers, and told them that he had seen a vision (*ἐνύπνιον*); in order that he might encourage (*θαρρύνω*) them and cause them to cease (*παύω*) thinking (*ἐνθυμέομαι*) what things they had already suffered (*πάσχω*) and were still to suffer, he told them that if they would obey (*πειθόμεαι*) him, he would bring them all through in safety (*διασώζω*) to their native land.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

[All Greek words must be written with the accents.]

1. Give the general rule for accenting nouns (the accent of the nominative singular being known). How is accent affected by the quantity of the penultimate and final syllables?

2. Decline the nouns *μῦσα*, *νῆσος*, and *ἐλπίς* in the *singular*; and *βασίλεις*, in the *plural*.

3. Compare the adjectives *ἄξιος*, *ἀληθής*, *μικρός*, *ἀγαθός*.

4. Decline the pronouns *ἐγώ* and *δοτις* throughout.

5. Give the *principal parts* of *γράφω*, *ἵστημι*, *λαμβάνω*, *δράω*, *τίθημι*.

6. Inflect the imperfect active of *τιμάω* and the present optative passive of *φιλέω* (in the contract forms). Inflect the second aorist optative active of *ἵστημι*.

7.* What uses of the article *δ* are found in Homer which are not found in Attic Greek?

8.* Explain the *genitive absolute* and the *accusative absolute*, and give an example of the correct use of each.

9.* Explain the difference in the meanings of ποιῆσαι in βούλεται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι and φησὶ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

10.* Give the names of the most common metrical feet of two and of three syllables, and show the quantity of the syllables in each (by — and ~). Explain the Elegiac distich.

* Candidates for ADVANCED STANDING will omit 7, 8, 9, and 10, and will answer the following:—

11. Explain the Attic use of the substantive pronoun of the third person (οὗ, οἷ, etc.), and give an example.

12. Explain the regular use of the future infinitive. What objection can you make to any of the following expressions: βούλεται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, — ἐλπίζει τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, — ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, — δεῖ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι?

13. Why is εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσοι, ἔλθοιμι ἄν incorrect? Write a sentence in which εἰ ποιῆσαι shall be correctly used.

14. Explain the Iambic trimeter of Comedy, showing how it differs from that of Tragedy. Explain also the Trochaic tetrameter catalectic and the Anapaestic System.

GREEK PROSE.

[Those offering Greek Reader, take 2, 4, 5. Those offering Anabasis (four Books), and Herodotus (Book 7th), take 1, 2, 5. Those offering the whole Anabasis, take 1, 2, 3.]

TRANSLATE:—

1. (Anab. II. III. 11.) Καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὥς ἐπεστάτει, ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαισεν ἄν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίμων· ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπυδάξαι.

Explain the mood of δοκοίη.

2. (Anab. III. v. 8, 9 ; Reader, p. 26.) Ἀπορουμένοις δ' αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν τις ἀνὴρ Ῥόδιος εἶπεν. Ἐγὼ θέλω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβᾶσαι ὑμᾶς κατὰ τετρακισχιλίους ὁπλίτας, ἂν ἐμοὶ ὦν δέομαι ὑπηρετήσητε καὶ τάλαντον μισθὸν πορίσητε. Ἐρωτώμενος δὲ οὗτου δέοιτο· Ἀσκῶν, ἔφη, δισχιλίῳν δεήσομαι· πολλὰ δὲ ὀρώ ταῦτα πρόβατα καὶ αἴγας καὶ βοῦς καὶ ὄνους, ἃ ἀποδαρέντα καὶ φυσηθέντα ῥαδίως ἂν παρέχοι τὴν διάβασιν.

Explain the mood of δέοιτο. ἀποδαρέντα, in what voice, mood, tense, and from what verb?

3. (Anab. VII. II. 18.) Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγύς ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ἐπιτυχάνει πυροῖς ἐρήμοις· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὤρετο μετακεχωρηκέναι ποι τὸν Σεύθην. Ἐπεὶ δὲ βορύβου τε ἦσθετο καὶ σημαινόντων ἀλλήλοις τῶν περὶ Σεύθην, κατέμαθεν ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα τὰ πυρὰ προκεκαυμένα εἶη τῷ Σεύθῃ πρὸ τῶν νυκτοφυλάκων, ὅπως οἱ μὲν φύλακες μὴ ὀρῶντο, ἐν τῷ σκότειι ὄντες, μήδ' ὅπου εἶεν, οἱ δὲ προσιόντες μὴ λανθάνοιεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ φῶς καταφανεῖς εἶεν.

4. (Reader, p. 99, 15 ; Plato, Apol.) ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ πολλάκις ἐθέλω τεθνάναι, εἰ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀληθές· ἐπεὶ ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ θαυμαστήν ἂν εἶη ἡ διατριβὴ αὐτόθι, ὅποτε ἐντύχοιμι Παλαμῆδει καὶ Αἴαντι τῷ Τελαμώνιος καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος τῶν παλαιῶν διὰ κρίσιν ἄδικον τέθηγκεν, ἀντιπαραβάλλοντι τὰ ἑμαντοῦ πάθη πρὸς τὰ ἐκείνων, ὥς ἐγὼ οἶμαι, οὐκ ἂν ἀηδὲς εἶη. Καὶ δὴ τὸ μέγιστον, τοὺς ἐκεῖ ἐξετάζοντα καὶ ἐρευνῶντα ὥσπερ τοὺς ἐνταῦθα διάγειν, τίς αὐτῶν σοφός ἐστι, καὶ τίς οἴεται μὲν ἔστι δ' οὐδ'.

5. (Herod. VII. 37 ; Reader, p. 124, 12.) ὥρμημένῳ δὲ οἱ ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην ἀφανὴς ἦν, οὗτ' ἐπινεφέλων ἐόντων, νιθρίης τε τὰ μάλιστα, ἀντὶ ἡμέρης τε νύξ ἐγένετο. ἰδόντι δὲ καὶ μαθόντι τοῦτο τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἐπιμελὲς ἐγένετο, καὶ εἴρετο τοὺς Μάγους, τὸ ἐθέλοι τροφαίνειν τὸ φάσμα. οἱ δὲ ἔφραζον, ὥς Ἑλλήσι προδεικνύει ὁ θεὸς ἔκλειψιν τῶν πολίων, λέγοντες ἥλιον εἶναι Ἑλλήνων προδέκτορα, σελήνην δὲ σφέων. πυθόμενος δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Ξέρξης περιχαρὴς ἐὼν ἐποιέετο τὴν ἔλασιν.

GREEK POETRY.

TRANSLATE :—

1. Iliad I. 511—516.

ὦς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὔτι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
 ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο· θέτις δ', ὥς ἤψατο γούνων,
 513 ὧς ἔχετ ἔμπεφυυῖα, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὖτις·
 Νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
 ἢ ἀπέειπ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπὶ δέος· ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῶ,
 ὅσσον ἔγωγ' μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτῃ θεὸς εἴμι.

Divide into feet vers. 513, 514. ὑπόσχεο, in what tense, mood, voice, and from what verb?

2. Iliad II. 308—316.

ἔνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφαινός,
 σμερδαλέος, τὸν ῥ' αὐτὸς Ὀλύμπιος ἦκε φώωςδε,
 βωμοῦ ὑπαίξας, πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν.
 ἔνθα δ' ἔσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσοί, νήπια τέκνα,
 ὄξω ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ, πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηῶτες.
 ὀκτώ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἑνάτῃ ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα.
 ἔνθ' ὄγε τοὺς ἔλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας·
 μήτηρ δ' ἀμφεποτᾶτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα·
 τὴν δ' ἐλελιζάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχυῖαν.

3. Iliad III. 351—354.

Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι, ὃ με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργεν,
 δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον·
 ὄφρα τις ἐρρίγησι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,
 ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, ὃ κεν φιλότητα παράσχη.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :—

While¹ this was done² where³ Cæsar was, Labienus, leaving⁴ the reinforcements⁵ which had lately⁶ come from Italy, at Agedicum, to serve⁷ as a guard⁸ for the baggage,⁹ marches¹⁰ to Lutetia with four legions. This is a town of the Parisii, which is situated¹¹ on an island¹² of the river Sequana. His arrival¹³ being known¹⁴ by the enemy, large¹⁵ forces¹⁶ assembled¹⁷ from the neighboring¹⁸ states.¹⁹ The chief-command²⁰ is given²¹ to Camulogenus, who, almost²² disabled²³ by years, nevertheless for²⁴ his unequalled²⁵ knowledge²⁶ of the art²⁷ military was detailed²⁸ for²⁹ this honorable-position.³⁰ Since³¹ he had observed³² that there was a marsh³³ which emptied³⁴ into the Sequana, he took his position³⁵ here, and began³⁶ to prevent³⁷ our men from crossing.³⁸

¹ Dum. ² gerere. ³ *simply with* apud. ⁴ relinquere. ⁵ supplementum. ⁶ nuper. ⁷ esse. ⁸ præsidium. ⁹ impedimenta. ¹⁰ proficisci. ¹¹ ponere. ¹² insula. ¹³ adventus. ¹⁴ cognoscere. ¹⁵ magnus. ¹⁶ copias. ¹⁷ convenire. ¹⁸ finitimus. ¹⁹ civitas. ²⁰ summa imperii. ²¹ tradere. ²² prope. ²³ confectus. ²⁴ propter. ²⁵ singularis. ²⁶ scientia. ²⁷ res. ²⁸ evocare. ²⁹ ad. ³⁰ honos. ³¹ cum. ³² animadvertere. ³³ palus. ³⁴ influere. ³⁵ considerare. ³⁶ instituere. ³⁷ prohibere. ³⁸ transitus (*substantive*).

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH :—

Parente P. Sestius natus est, iudices, homine, ut plerique ministis, et sapiente et sancto et severo; qui cum tribunus plebis primus inter homines nobilissimos temporibus optimis factus esset, reliquis honoribus non tam uti voluit quam dignus videri. Eo auctore duxit honestissimi et spectatissimi viri, C. Albini filiam, ex qua hic est puer et nupta jam filia.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Mark the quantity of the penults and last syllables of the following : *perbrevis* (nom. sing.), *fidei*, *arietis*, *cadaver*, *colloquor*, *molimen*, *peregre*, *cornicis*, *idus aprilis* (acc. plur.), *sentitis*, *ducitis*.

Give the vocative singular of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*.

Decline *manus* (*tener*) in the proper gender in the plural. Decline *collis* (*silvester*) in the proper gender. Give the principal parts of *pango*, *explico*, *vincio*, *vinco*, *tego*, *texo*, *sancio*, *tondeo*, *voveo*, *oportet*. Give three ways of forming the perfect stem in Latin. Give three ways of forming the present stem in the third conjugation.

Inflect the future indicative and the present subjunctive active of *volo*, *eo*, *domo*, *sumo*. Give the perfect subjunctive active of *surgo*, *censeo*; the imperative of *ordior*; the participles and infinitives of *veto*, *aperio*, *obliviscor*.

Compare *idoneus*, *tenax*. Compare *sæpe*. Form a word meaning "more watchfully" from *vigilo*, to watch. Form words meaning "belonging to Athens," "horned," "oaken," "an effort" (*conor*), "hardness," "seizure" (*rapio*). What two constructions follow the comparative degree? What is the rule for their use? How is the degree of difference expressed? What is the construction of *sententiam* in *Rogatus est sententiam*? What case or cases follow *proprius*, *adimo*, *obsto*, *ad*, *in*, *infra*, *sub*, *ante*, *pro*? Give, with examples, three uses of the *subjunctive* in independent clauses. State some cases in which there can be an apodosis without any accompanying conditional clause. Turn into direct discourse, *nisi jurasset*, *scelus se facturum arbitrabatur*. Explain the mood of *jurasset*. Why is it not either of the other tenses?

LATIN.

CÆSAR AND SALLUST.

TRANSLATE *two* passages, — the *first* and one other.

I. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus quam uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant quam quo telum adjici posset, prælii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa profectus pugnantis occurrît. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrudenda tempus defuerit. — CÆSAR, B. G. II.

II. Primum omnium, qui ubique probro atque petulantia maxime præstabant, item alii per dedecora patrimonii amisissis, postremo omnes, quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat, in Romam sicut in sentinam confluerant. Deinde multi memores Sullanæ victoriæ, quod ex gregariis militibus alios senatores videbant, alios ita divites ut regio victu atque cultu ætatem agerent, sibi quisque si in armis foret ex victoria talia sperabat. Præterea juvenus, quæ in agris manuum mercede inopiam toleraverat, privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita urbanum otium ingrato labori prætulerat; eos atque alios omnes malum publicum alebat. — SALLUST, CAT. xxxvii.

III. Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissime circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere neque quemquam prope audere consistere: simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur repentinæ incursionis timore sublato. Quum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut infert, magistratus qui ei bello præsent ut vitæ necisque habeant potestatem deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt controversiasque minuunt. — CÆSAR, B. G. VI.

OVID.

TRANSLATE *one* passage.

IV. Haud procul Hennæis lacus est a mœnibus altæ,
 Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros
 Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.
 Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, suisque
 Frondibus, ut velo, Phœbeos submovet ignes.
 Frigora dant rami, varios humus humida flores;
 Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco
 Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit;
 Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
 Implet, et æquales certat superare legendo;
 Pæne simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti:
 Usque adeo est properatus amor. — METT. V.

V. Ille inter cædem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
 Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
 Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis;
 Regem ad supplicium præsentî Marte reposcunt.
 His ego te, Ænea, ductorem milibus addam.
 Toto namque fremunt condensæ litore puppes,
 Signaque ferre iubent; retinet longævus haruspex
 Fata canens: O Mæoniæ delecta iuventus,
 Flos veterum virtusque virum, quos iustus in hostem
 Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
 Nulli fas Italo tantam subiungere gentem:
 Externos optate duces. — VIRG. ÆN. VIII.

LATIN. — *Course I.*

CICERO.

TRANSLATE *two* passages. [*If you have read the Cato Major, translate I. and either III. or IV.; if not, translate II. and either III. or IV. Answer all the questions.*]

I. Vixerat M'. Curius cum P. Decio, qui quinquennio ante eum consulem se pro re publica quarto consulatu devoverat:

norat eundem Fabricius, norat Coruncanius : qui quum ex sua vita tum ex eius, quem dico, Decii facto iudicabant esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque præclarum quod sua sponte peteretur quodque sprete et contempta voluptate optimus quisque sequeretur. — CATO MAJOR XIII. 43.

II. Res erat minimè obscura : etenim palàm dictitabat, consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc sæpe in senatu : dixit in contione. Quinetiam Favonio, fortissimo viro, quærenti ex eo, quâ spe fureret, Milone vivo, respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quadriduo, periturum : quam vocem ejus ad hunc M. Catonem statim Favonius detulit. — PRO MILONE IX. 26.

III. Quare, cùm et bellum ita necessarium sit, ut negligi non possit ; ita magnum, ut accuratissimè sit administrandum ; et cùm ei imperatorem præficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna ; dubitabitis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis a Diis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rempublicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis ? — PRO LEGE MANILIA XVI. 49.

IV. Cùm facilè exorari, Cæsar, tum semel exorari, soles. Nemo unquam te placavit inimicus, qui ullas resedissee in te simultatis reliquias senserit. Quanquam cui sunt inauditæ cum Deiotaro querelæ tuæ ? Nunquam tu illum accusavisti, ut hostem, sed ut amicum officio parum functum, quoddam propensior in Cn. Pompeii amicitiam fuisset, quàm in tuam. Cui tamen ipsi rei veniam te daturum fuisse dicebas, si tantum auxilia Pompeio, vel si etiam filium misisset, ipse excusatione ætatis usus esset. — PRO REGE DEIOTARO III. 9.

1. State concisely the circumstances and subject of any one of Cicero's Orations against Catiline.
2. Explain the use of the moods in indirect discourse.
3. What does Cicero usually mean by *Asia* and *Gallia* ?

VIRGIL.

TRANSLATE two passages, — II. and either I. or III. Answer all the questions.

- I. C. Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba,
Et quæ vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra,
Solstitium pecori defendite ; iam venit æstas
Torrida, iam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ.

T. Hic focus et tædæ pingues, hic plurimus ignis
Semper, et adsidua postes fuligine nigri ;
Hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.

ECL. VII. 45 – 52.

- II. Anna, vides toto properari litore ? Circum
Undique convenere ; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et læti nautæ inposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Misere hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi ; solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ;
Sola viri mollis aditus et tempora noras ;
I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum :

ÆN. IV. 416 – 424.

- III. Tum contra Iuno ; Terrorum et fraudis abunde est :
Stant belli caussæ : pugnatur comminus armis ;
Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
Talia coniugia et talis celebrent hymenæos
Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
Te super ætherias errare licentius auras
Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
Ipsa regam. Talis dederat Saturnia voces.

ÆN. VII. 552 – 560.

1. Give a brief summary of the events in Æneid III.
2. Divide into feet, marking the quantities and ictus of every foot, the second and fifth lines in II.
3. How does the metre help to determine the meaning of the second line in I. ?

ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

LOGARITHMS.

1. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\sqrt{(1.06)^5}$.
2. Find, by logarithms, the value of $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 444.4}{0.864 \div 0.0001}$.
3. If the base of a system of logarithms is 8, between what integers does the logarithm of 9 lie? of 90? of 900?

ARITHMETIC.

- + 4. Find the sum of $\frac{0.5 \times 0.006}{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times (\frac{1}{4})^2}$ and $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } (\frac{2}{3})^3}{1.6 + 0.625}$. 265-10
266
- + 5. Obtain the answer to the first question on this paper *without using logarithms.* Exponent
- + 6. Three men contract to do a piece of work for \$8,775. Exponent
The first man employs 20 men, 24 days, 10 hours a day; the second 25 men, 20 days, 12 hours a day; the third 30 men, 25 days, 9 hours a day. How much should each of the three contractors receive? 125
- + 7. What circulating decimal is equivalent to the sum of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{11}$?
- + 8. A man buys 454 bushels of wheat for \$3 a bushel, and sells the wheat at \$8.75 a hectolitre. How much does he gain?
(Litre = 0.908 quart, dry measure.)
- + 9. If 2 A. 3 R. 4 P. be multiplied by $2\frac{3}{4}$, what part is the product of 15 A. 1 R. 2 P.?
- + 10. If a grocer's scales give only 15 oz. 4 dr. for a pound, out of how much money is a customer cheated who buys sugar to the amount of \$55.04?

ALGEBRA

1. Find the greatest common divisor of $2x^2 + x - 1$, $x^2 + 5x + 4$, and $x^2 + 1$. (Obtain the result, if possible, by separating each polynomial into its prime factors.)

2. Find the simplest expression for

$$\frac{1+x}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1-x}{1-x+x^2} - \frac{2}{1+x^2+x^4}.$$

3. A number consists of two digits. If 9 be added to the number, the digits are inverted; and the sum of the number thus formed and of the original number is 33. Find the digits.

4. If n be divided into two parts, prove that the difference of the squares of the parts equals n times the difference of the parts.

5. Find the square root of $x^4 + 2x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}$.

6. Given $\frac{2a+n}{3n+69a} = \frac{1}{23}$, a is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find the value of n .

7. Solve the equation $\frac{x+2}{x-1} = \frac{4-x}{2x} + \frac{7}{2}$.

8. A cistern is filled by two pipes in 2h. 55 m. The larger pipe will fill the cistern, by itself, in two hours less time than the smaller pipe will fill it. In what time will each pipe fill the cistern?

9. The cube root of a number is twice the square root. Find the number.

ALGEBRA. — *Course II. and Advanced Standing.*

1. The sum of the two digits which form a number is 9, and if the number be divided by the sum of the digits the quotient is 5. Find the number.

2. Solve the equation $\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{3}{2}$.

3. A merchant bought a certain number of pieces of silk for £180. Had he received three more pieces for the same money, each piece would have cost £3 less. How many pieces did he buy?

4. Obtain the equation whose roots are $m+n$ and $m-n$. What form will the equation take if $m=n$?

5. The first term of an Arithmetical Progression is 5, the last term is 302, the common difference is 3. Find the number of terms.

6. Solve the equation $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x+\frac{3}{2}}$.

7. Find the first five terms of $\sqrt{1+x}$ by the Binomial Theorem.

8. In the Geometric Progression, a, b, \dots find the sum of an infinite number of terms.

9. Out of 12 consonants and 5 vowels how many words can be formed, each containing 3 consonants and 2 vowels?

PLANE GEOMETRY.

1. Two sides of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides of another triangle, but the angles included by these sides are not equal. What is true of the third sides? State and prove. State the converse theorem. Is it true?
 2. The area of a triangle. State and prove.
 3. Prove that the areas of two rectangles are proportional to the products of their bases by their altitudes.
 4. The radius of a given circle is ten inches; what is the radius of a circle having twice the area of the given circle? of a circle having one half the area of the given circle?
 5. State and prove the Pythagorean theorem.
 6. Given the base, the altitude, and one of the angles at the base of a triangle, to construct the triangle.
 7. Prove that two triangles are similar, if an angle of one equals an angle of the other, and the sides which include these angles are proportional.
 8. A perpendicular drawn from any point of a semi-circumference upon the diameter is a mean proportional between what? State and prove.
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SOLID GEOMETRY.

1. Two planes are perpendicular to each other, and a straight line is drawn in one of them perpendicular to their intersection; prove that this straight line is perpendicular to the other plane.
2. Two planes are perpendicular to each other, and through any point of one is drawn a straight line perpendicular to the other: prove that this straight line lies wholly in the first plane.

3. Prove that if a solid angle is formed by three plane angles, the sum of either two of these angles is greater than the third.

4. Prove that sections of a pyramid made by parallel planes are similar polygons whose areas are proportional to the squares of their distances from the vertex.

5. Prove that two pyramids which have equal bases and altitudes are equivalent. Why not say *equal*?

6. Prove that a triangular pyramid is a third part of a triangular prism of the same base and altitude. Deduce from this a rule for finding the volume of any pyramid or cone.

7. How large a part of the surface of a sphere is covered by a spherical triangle whose angles are 90° , 150° , 132° ?

8. What is a regular polyhedron? How many are there? Give their names and a brief description of each.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

[Ask for Trigonometric Tables.]

1. What are *Rectangular Co-ordinates*? *Polar Co-ordinates*?

2. Lay down a few points of, and then draw the curves represented by, these equations:—

$$(i.) 7x^2 - 16y^2 = 112,$$

$$(ii.) \phi = \frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta}.$$

What are these curves?

3. The centre of a circle is at the point $(-2, 0)$ and its radius $= 5$; what is its equation?

4. Define the *Ellipse*, *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*.

5. From its definition deduce the rectangular equation of the parabola.

6. Given the equation of a parabola $y^2 = 6x$; what is the distance from the origin to the focus? Transform this equation to a set of axes through the focus. What does the new equation represent? Transform it to polar co-ordinates. Illustrate by a diagram.

7. Is the point $(2, 1)$ on the straight line $x - 3y + 1 = 0$? Why?

8. Find the equation of a straight line passing through $(2, 1)$ and perpendicular to the line $x - 3y + 1 = 0$. Draw both lines.

9. In what point do the straight lines $x - 3y + 1 = 0$ and $x + 7y + 11 = 0$ intersect?

10. Find the angle between the two straight lines given in the last question.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Course II. and Advanced Standing.

1. The cosine of an angle in the first quadrant is 0.7. Find, either by formulæ or by tables, the sine of half that angle.

2. What is the sine of 240° ? The cosine of 300° ? The tangent of 225° ? The secant of 150° ?

3. One angle of a plane triangle is $64^\circ 18'$, and the other angles are equal. The greatest side is 10. Solve the triangle.

4. Find the trigonometric functions of $(270^\circ - y)$.

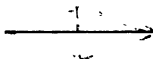
5. Prove that the sides of a plane triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

6. Obtain, from fundamental formulæ,

$$\cot(x - y) = \frac{\cot y \cot x + 1}{\cot y - \cot x}.$$

7. Two sides of a plane triangle are 4, 6, and the included angle is $38^{\circ} 54'$. Solve the triangle.

8. One side of a plane triangle is double another, and the third side equals one half the sum of the other two. Find the largest angle.



ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

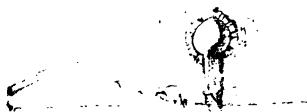
A short English composition is required, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression. Thirty lines will be sufficient. Make at least two paragraphs.

SUBJECT : —

The Trial Scene, in the Merchant of Venice ;

Or, The Story of Brutus, in Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar ;

Or, The Passage of Arms at Ashby, in Ivanhoe.



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